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FATAH REVOLUTIONARY COUNCIL HOLDS MEETING 14 OCT

JN151404 (Clandestine) Voice of Palestine in Arabic to the Arab World 1115 GMT 15 Oct 79 JN

[Text] The Fatah Revolutionary Council held a meeting that lasted all last night. The participants discussed all issues related to the movement, the Palestinian and Arab arenas, and international moves in terms of the Palestinian issue. The council affirmed that the Fatah movement will always be capable of protecting the revolution's march and its independent national course, within the PLO framework, in order to enable the revolution to abort all the plots to which it is being subjected, especially that of Camp David.

The council also affirmed that the fateful relations linking the Palestinian revolution with the Lebanese nationalist, progressive and patriotic forces. Further, the council emphasized the soundness of these forces' point of view in terms of the issue of southern Lebanon and the forthcoming Arab summit. The council discussed the Arab summit conference, noting that the summit's basic task should be to provide support to the Palestinian revolution and to the Palestinian and Lebanese peoples.

The council discussed the importance of building the eastern front, through bolstering both Iraqi-Syrian relations and the Palestinian revolution with the support of all the world's progressive and democratic elements. The council also discussed the PLO's diplomatic and political moves in all fields.

'ARAFAT CHAIRS EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE MEETING 15 OCT

JN151853 (Clandestine) Voice of Palestine in Arabic to the Arab World 1615 GMT 15 Oct 79 JN

[Text] The PLO Executive Committee met at noon today under brother Abu 'Ammar, PLO Executive Committee chairman and commander in chief of the Palestinian revolution forces. Our correspondent has learned that the meeting dealt with the latest developments in the current Middle East situation, and the situation in the Palestinian arena and southern Lebanon in particular.

'ARAFAT DECLARES FEDAYEEN OPERATIONS WILL CONTINUE

JN160632 (Clandestine) Voice of Palestine in Arabic to the Arab World 0530 GMT 16 Oct 79 JN

[Text] Brother Abu 'Ammar, PLO Executive Committee chairman and commander in chief of the Palestinian revolution forces, has made a statement to the KUWAIT TIMES, asserting that there can be no solution as long as the PLO, the sole and legitimate representative of the Palestinian people in the entire world, is kept out of the picture, in terms of what has been done in the past and what is to be done in future. Brother Abu 'Ammar added that the PLO is a fact that cannot be (?ignored) by the United States. However, the United States will act as it did with the Vietcong in Vietnam. Brother Abu 'Ammar said that the United States has reached a deadlock in terms of its position on the Palestinians. The United States is now undergoing a predicament due to this position, he added.

The commander in chief also noted that fedayeen operations will continue in the occupied territories. He said that the Palestinian struggle in occupied Palestine will also continue, because the Palestinian people are convinced of the crux of the issue, whose banner is shouldered by the PLO. This reflects positively on the PLO in the international arena, he added.

'ARAFAT MEETS WITH LEBANESE PARTY OFFICIALS 16 OCT

JN161818 (Clandestine) Voice of Palestine in Arabic to the Arab World 1745 GMT 16 Oct 79 JN

[Text] Brother Abu 'Ammar, PLO Executive Committee chairman and commander in chief of the Palestinian revolution forces received this afternoon brothers Kamal Shatila, secretary general of the Lebanese Patriotic Front, and 'Asim Qansuh, secretary general of the Lebanese Arab Socialist Ba'th Party organization. The meeting was attended by Brother Abu Iyad, member of the Fatah Central Committee.

Our correspondent has learned that the discussion centered on several current issues, especially the situation in the Palestinian arena and southern Lebanon.

FUND OFFICIAL SAYS LIBYA, ALGERIA HAVE MADE NO PAYMENTS

JN161503 Doha QNA in Arabic 1425 GMT 16 Oct 79 JN

[Excerpts] Amman, 16 October--Head of the National Palestinian Fund Dr Walid Qamhawi has announced that some Arab states have paid all their financial commitments to the PLO in accordance with Baghdad summit resolutions, and other Arab states have paid most of their commitments and are about to pay the rest. In a statement to the QNA correspondent in Amman, Dr Qamhawi stated that two Arab countries, namely Libya and Algeria, have paid nothing so far in terms of their commitments in accordance with the Baghdad summit resolutions to bolster the PLO and frontline states.

Dr Qamhawi is currently visiting Jordan in order to sign a contract for purchasing a building in Amman for the PLO offices.

ARAB LEAGUE'S RIYAD CONDEMNS ISRAELI SETTLEMENTS DECISION

NC161905 Cairo MENA in English 1848 GMT 16 Oct 79 NC

[Text] Cairo, Oct 16--(MENA)--Acting Secretary General of the Arab League Muhammad Riyad today condemned the Israeli Cabinet decision on consolidation of Israeli settlements, describing it as a fresh assertion of Israel's true intentions towards the settlements issue and the Palestinian people's right to self-determination.

In a press release, Riyad said that the decision confirms the soundness of what was reached by those who contributed to the international seminar on Israeli settlements, namely, that the issue was closely and directly linked to the expansionist and racist dogma of Zionism in which Israeli rulers believe.

The international seminar on Israeli settlements was held at the Cairo-based Arab League headquarters last month and was attended by a number of world-renowned thinkers, men-of-letters and international law professors from Europe, the United States and Egypt.

KUWAIT

MINISTRY OFFICIAL CONFIRMS PLANS TO CUT OIL PRODUCTION

LD161259 Kuwait AL-WATAN in Arabic 14 Oct 79 p 7 LD

[Unattributed report]

[Excerpt] An Oil Ministry official has announced that Kuwait has indeed drawn up a plan to reduce its daily oil production by 25 percent but has not yet set a date for implementing this plan. The Kuwaiti official was commenting on a NEW YORK TIMES report which was also published in AL-WATAN yesterday that Kuwait intends to join other major oil-producing countries and to reduce its daily production from the present rate of 2.2 million barrels to 1.6 million barrels in 1980.

The Oil Ministry official referred to a recent statement by Oil Minister Shaykh 'Ali al-Khalifah as-Sabah that Kuwait was considering reducing its production by about 500,000 barrels daily and that this plan would be implemented on a long-term basis only.

FINANCE MINISTER DENIES GOLD-BUYING RUMOR

LD161314 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 1211 GMT 16 Oct 79 LD

[Text] Kuwait--'Abd ar-Rahman Salim al-Atiqi, minister of finance of Kuwait, has denied that Kuwait has any connection with the present gold crisis. The minister was replying to a question put to him by the KUWAIT NEWS AGENCY about rumors circulated by some financial quarters and the world press alleging that the Government of Kuwait bought huge quantities of gold through one of the major financial institutions in West Germany.

The minister said: "We are not surprised by such rumors, and they are not new, since they have been circulating for more than a month." He stressed that "Kuwait has no connection with the gold crisis which (?intensified) 1 and 1/2 months ago." He said that without any doubt those who have been spreading rumors about purchases by Kuwait have the specific aim of perpetuating the speculation, and hence we take no notice of such talk. He took this occasion to stress that the state's investment policy is based on long-term investment methods which avoid speculation and confusing world markets. Dealings in gold to a large degree are based on speculation, with its dire consequences. He added: "I would like to confirm that the ministry's policy is to avoid the dangers of investment based on speculation in all its forms."

AS-SIYASAH SAYS YOUNG TO VISIT KUWAIT, MEET 'ARAFAT

LD170817 Kuwait AS-SIYASAH in Arabic 15 Oct 79 p 17 LD

["Special" dispatch: "U.S. Diplomatic Sources Tell AS-SIYASAH: We Are Anxious To Maintain Unofficial Contact With the Palestinians"]

[Text] AS-SIYASAH has learned that preparations are underway for the visit of former U.S. Ambassador to the United Nations Andrew Young to Kuwait. According to informed political circles, the visit is expected to take place within the next few weeks. These circles say that Young, who has accepted an invitation from the government to visit Kuwait, is anxious to respond to the invitation at the earliest opportunity. This desire was conveyed through Kuwaiti permanent UN delegate Ya'qub Bisharah.

The circles expect Young to hold intensive political consultations with Kuwaiti officials. Despite the fact that Young holds no official post, the political circles believe that he reflects President Carter's personal views. The political circles also believe that arrangements for Young's visit include a meeting between him and 'Arafat. U.S. diplomatic sources have affirmed to AS-SIYASAH that the United States is anxious to maintain its "unofficial contacts" with certain Palestinian personalities, through both American and European figures.

PDRY

ISMA'IL TO VISIT USSR TOWARD END OF OCTOBER

LD161518 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1230 GMT 16 Oct 79 LD/EA

[Text] Brother 'Abd al-Fattah Isma'il, secretary general of the Yemeni Socialist Party Central Committee and chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme People's Council, will make an official and friendly visit to the USSR toward the end of this month in response to an invitation from the CPSU Central Committee, the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet, and the USSR Council of Ministers.

SAUDI ARABIA

GULF FOREIGN MINISTERS BEGIN MEETING IN AT-TA'IF

LD162042 Riyadh SNA in Arabic 1507 GMT 16 Oct 79 LD

[Text] At-Ta'if--A meeting of the foreign ministers of Kuwait, Bahrain, Qatar, the UAE, the Sultanate of Oman and the kingdom opened in At-Ta'if this afternoon. The foreign ministers will discuss questions of concern to the Gulf region in particular and the Arab world in general.

Foreign Minister's Comment

LD162100 Riyadh Domestic Service in Arabic 2000 GMT 16 Oct 79 LD

[Text] The foreign minister, His Royal Highness Sa'ud al-Faysal said after today's meeting of foreign ministers of the UAE, Bahrain, Saudi Arabia, Oman, Qatar and Kuwait in At-Ta'if that this fraternal meeting took place within the framework of the continuation on the course of consultation among these six sister countries and of the exchange of viewpoints between their foreign ministers. His royal highness added that at the meeting the participants reviewed the fraternal relations between their countries and also common issues. They reviewed the current situation in the Arab region and all matters aimed at serving the Arab cause and consolidating relations among the states of the region.

Further Comment

LD170746 Riyadh SNA in Arabic 0550 GMT 17 Oct 79 LD

[Excerpts] At-Ta'if--His Royal Highness Prince Sa'ud al-Faysal, the foreign minister, has said that a meeting was held yesterday in At-Ta'if among the foreign ministers of Kuwait, Bahrain, Qatar, the UAE, the Sultanate of Oman and the kingdom aimed at joint Arab action. His royal highness added in a press statement made last night that the At-Ta'if meeting is a continuation of the successive meetings among the six states which live in almost identical circumstances.

His royal highness said that the meeting dealt with the current situation in the Middle East and the Arab situation in general, as well as the means of coordination and cooperation among the states with regard to efforts being exerted within that framework.

In answer to a question concerning the possibility of holding a Gulf summit conference, his royal highness the foreign minister said: There is nothing to stop the holding of such a meeting at any time should necessity dictate it. But he does not see any need for that.

To a question about Gulf security and defense, His Royal Highness Prince Sa'ud al-Faysal stressed that the region's states are responsible for its security and interests. He said: The kingdom is fully convicted that this issue basically depends on the people of the region and the strength of its sons.

Concerning the forthcoming Arab summit conference, he said that the Arab League has sent the member states its proposals in that respect. He added: There is an invitation from Tunisia to host the conference. The time of the summit conference will be fixed in light of the replies and proposals of the Arab states to the Arab League's proposal.

In reply to a question on the existence of U.S. schemes for southern Lebanon, His Royal Highness Prince Sa'ud al-Faysal said that southern Lebanon is part of the Arab homeland. We can consider only Lebanese schemes to solve its problem.... He pointed out in that respect Lebanon's request for putting this subject on the agenda of the proposed summit conference and all the Arab states' approval of that. He described such direction as the correct framework for solving this Arab issue.

Ministers Depart

LD170936 Riyadh SNA in Arabic 0715 GMT 17 Oct 79 LD

[Summary] At-Ta'if--The foreign ministers of Bahrain, Qatar and the UAE left At-Ta'if this morning after attending a meeting of the six Gulf states. They were seen off at the airport by the under secretary of the Saudi Foreign Ministry and other officials.

'UKAZ WARNS AGAINST RELIANCE ON SOVIETS

LD161016 Riyadh SNA in Arabic 0810 GMT 16 Oct 79 LD

[Press review: 'UKAZ on Soviet Aims in Mideast']

[Text] Riyadh--Regarding the talks being held at present in Moscow by Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad, 'UKAZ says that to maintain a situation unfavourable to Arab interests is fundamentally in the Soviet interest, because the history of the region confirms that Moscow's principles have penetrated the Arab region because of the need for a stand in support of the Arab position. And this has been the opportunity sought by Russia to create ideological axes alien to the region, to realize the Soviet aim and not to realize Arab demands.

The paper warns that the thin line of confidence which links the Arabs and the Soviets is about to break. It mentions that the Soviet silence regarding Israel's aggressive behavior inside and outside occupied Palestine reveals the truth about the plot to which the Arab nation is being exposed by the major powers. It calls for the elimination of affiliations in the Arab arena to give the international community the opportunity to come up with an initiative which is neither American nor Soviet, under the umbrella of the United Nations.

It also calls on the Arab nation to depend on its own strength to prevent those who want to monopolize control over the tragedy from gaining an opportunity to do so.

SUDANESE MINISTER PRESENTS NUMAYRI MESSAGE TO KING

LD161251 Riyadh SNA in Arabic 1005 GMT 16 Oct 79 LD

[Text] At-Ta'if--At 1200 today at his office in At-Ta'if, His Majesty King Khalid ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz received Baha ad-Din Muhammad Idris, minister for Sudanese presidential affairs. The minister handed his majesty a message from his brother His Excellency the President of Sudan Muhammad Ja'far Numayri. The meeting was attended by His Royal Highness Prince Sultan ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, minister of defense and aviation, Dr Rashad Far'awn, his majesty's private adviser, Shaykh Muhammad Aba al-Khayil, minister of finance and national economy, and the Sudanese ambassador to the kingdom. Dr Baha ad-Din Idris arrived in At-Ta'if this morning.

UAE

AL-ITTIHAD CALLS FOR CONTROL OF NON-ARAB IMMIGRATION

JN170749 Abu Dhabi EMIRATES NEWS AGENCY in Arabic 0630 GMT 17 Oct 79 JN

[Excerpt] Abu Dhabi, 17 October--In its editorial today, the newspaper AL-ITTIHAD asks "isn't it high time to control illegal immigration and to reduce the concentration of non-Arab nationalities in the country?" The paper says that control of immigration is not the responsibility of the government alone, but a national responsibility that falls on every citizen. The following is the text of AL-ITTIHAD's editorial:

Isn't it high time to control illegal immigration and reduce the concentration of non-Arab nationalities in the country?

The statements issued by the Ministry of Labor and Social Affairs herald the imminent implementation of measures that are likely to fill the loopholes through which surplus manpower infiltrates into the country, leading to unemployment and the emergence of a prohibited trade, the trade in visas.

The control of immigration is not just an organizational process that is the responsibility of the Labor Ministry or some executive department. It is also the responsibility of every citizen, whether he holds an official post or not. The safety of the homeland and the protection of society against internal dangers is a national duty that is no less important than defending the country against foreign dangers. The state, which spares neither funds nor men in the defense of the homeland's borders, airspace, waters and territory, is at the same time seeking to safeguard its internal structure so that there will be no imbalance and so that its citizens do not become a small minority in a sea of foreign communities.

AL-ITTIHAD continues: We appeal to every citizen's national feelings and urge each citizen to be aware of this danger and its dire consequences for future generations. We do not want to bequeath our sons a homeland whose identity has been defaced and whose conscience has been divided. We want to leave them a homeland that is strong in its sons, its Islamic ideology and its Arab civilization and proud in its customs and traditions, which are about to be overwhelmed by winds blowing from outside its borders.

ISRAELI AGRICULTURE MINISTER SHARON ARRIVES IN CAIRO

NC161151 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1058 GMT 16 Oct 79 NC

[Text] Cairo, 16 Oct--Israeli Agriculture Minister Ari'el Sharon arrived in Cairo this morning for a 4-day visit to the Arab Republic of Egypt at the invitation of Egyptian Agriculture Minister Dr Mahmud Dawud. Sharon was welcomed at the airport by Agriculture Minister Dr Mahmud Dawud and senior officials of the Agriculture Ministry.

During a press conference he held at Cairo airport following the arrival of the Israeli minister, Dr Mahmud Dawud said that one object of the visit was to exchange information in the field of agriculture. He added that a program for the visit of the Israeli agriculture minister has been arranged, and it includes visits to government farms to acquaint the minister with the extent of Egypt's progress in the fields of agriculture development and modern technology.

Ari'el Sharon said at the press conference that he was not coming to Egypt to hold discussions, but to debate technical matters concerning two states which are striving to achieve agricultural development, which is considered the first result of the peace initiative by President as-Sadat and Begin. He added that he wants to see the Egyptian people and determine the extent of the progress achieved in the agricultural field in the two states.

The Israeli agriculture minister said that his country givespriority attention to agriculture and that he would like to find a way for future cooperation between the two countries.

Sharon then conveyed good wishes to the Egyptian people in his name and on behalf of the Israeli people saying: I wish you would visit our country and view agriculture there. This would be an important step along the road of peace which is proceeding on the basis of the land and people.

Concluding, Sharon said: We are prepared to make great sacrifices to achieve peace, but there are things which affect our existence and nation and which we clearly cannot give up. There are no other things which cannot be solved.

Discusses Settlements

TA161310 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1200 GMT 16 Oct 79 TA

[Text] Upon his arrival in Cairo, Minister Ari'el Sharon called for cooperation between Israel and Egypt in the agriculture sphere. There are no secrets among farmers, and as a veteran farmer, Sharon said; I believe we can do many things together. We are prepared to learn from the Egyptians in this sphere. In answer to correspondents' questions Sharon said that continued settlement in the territories will not complicate the peace process. We are prepared to do much on behalf of peace, Minister Sharon said, and we have done much already. However, there are things which are connected with our very existence and which we cannot therefore do. We are trying to solve all problems, but it had better be known in advance that certain problems cannot be solved.

These remarks of the Israeli agriculture minister gave rise to an immediate fierce reaction by his Egyptian colleague. Minister Mahmud Muhammad Da'ud said he is happy Minister Sharon noted he is a farmer, but farmers are known for the honor they have for others' property. Israel must have respect for the occupied Arab lands, the Egyptian minister said.

KHALIL INTERVIEWED ON LAND SEIZURE, OIL SALE ISSUES

TA161230 Tel Aviv YEDI'OT AHARONOT in Hebrew 16 Oct 79 pp 1, 7 TA

[By Ilan Kefir]

[Text] Egyptian Minister Mustafa Khalil said in a special interview to YEDI'OT AHARONOT that the Israeli decision on seizing lands in the West Bank is a challenge against peace and against the world public opinion. "This decision mars the atmosphere created by the Israeli-Egyptian peace agreement and puts obstacles in the way of its implementation," Khalil said.

In a telephone conversation, the Egyptian prime minister described the Israeli Cabinet's decision as irresponsible and rash. According to him the decision runs counter to Begin's promise to Egyptian President as-Sadat and to U.S. President Carter in Camp David to the effect that Israel will avoid effecting land expropriation and annexation in the territories.

Dr Khalil emphasized that the Cabinet's decision and its actual acts are an attempt to create faits accomplis in the area regarding which autonomy talks are being conducted. He said that the consequences of the Israeli step will make future progress in the entire peace negotiations more difficult. According to Khalil such a step can strengthen the extremists among the Palestinians and the Arab world who reject any dialog with Israel and participation in peace negotiations.

Dr Khalil added that the Israeli Cabinet decision is very disappointing and arouses the Egyptians' doubts about Israel's true readiness and desire to implement the commitments it undertook in the presence of Egypt and the United States.

The Egyptian prime minister told me: "Each month Israel surprises us with decisions and steps such as that made this past week. This policy harms the peace and mutual trust we are trying to develop between us. We appeal to the Israeli Government to declare that it will stop establishing new settlements and resorting to measures that give the impression that annexation is intended in the area at a time when autonomy negotiations are being conducted."

Khalil also referred to the issue of selling oil to Israel and said that his country will honor President as-Sadat's promise to sell oil to Israel. Dr Khalil noted however that the Egyptian law compels the Egyptian Government to issue international tenders for the sale of oil at maximal prices, which will naturally be higher than the OPEC prices.

Dr Khalil said that the costs of oil production in Egypt are higher than in the oil countries, and it is, therefore, natural that the price of Egyptian oil will be higher. "We must not lose when we sell our oil, just as we do not expect Israel to lose on any of the products it will sell us," Dr Khalil said.

The Egyptian prime minister estimated the worth of the expected Israeli-Egyptian oil deals at about $700 million. [as published]

AL-JUMHURIYAH COMMENTS ON ISRAELI SETTLEMENTS POLICY

NC170730 Cairo MENA in Arabic 0700 GMT 17 Oct 79 NC

[From the press review]

[Text] Cairo, 17 Oct--Writing under the title "Begin's Promises," AL-JUMHURIYAH emphasizes that the Israeli Government's continuation of the settlements policy will not encourage the Arabs to believe in Israel's peace intentions nor will it encourage the Palestinians to join the peace march.

The paper says: The Israeli Government's recent decision to expand the Jewish settlements in the West Bank is a blatant violation of the promise which Israeli Prime Minister Menahem Begin made at Camp David in the presence of Presidents Anwar as-Sadat and Jimmy Carter.

The paper says that this Israeli decision is nothing but a trick to annex the land and realize Begin's expansionist ambitions at the expense of the Arabs. Furthermore, it is a confiscation of the solution to the Palestinian question, which is the main issue in the Middle East conflict.

COMMITTEE FOR AUTONOMY NEGOTIATIONS MEETS 16 OCT

NC161311 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1032 GMT 16 Oct 79 NC

[Text] Alexandria, 16 October--This morning, the committee on elections stemming from the negotiations on autonomy for Palestinians in the West Bank and Gaza, met at Alexandria's St Stephens Hotel. Representatives of Egypt, the United States and Israel attended the session.

The committee's Egyptian representative, Ambassador Mamduh 'Abd ar-Raziq, has stated that the committee discussed the technical aspects of the main topics included in the statement on elections. Agreement on this statement was reached at the fifth session of the expanded ministerial committee held in Haifa last August.

Ambassador 'Abd ar-Raziq said that there is an agreement between the two sides on the technical aspects of the elections, such as the formation of electoral constituencies, qualification of voters and candidates, prerequisites for candidacy and the right to vote.

MENA has learned that Egyptian and Israeli viewpoints differ on political matters related to the elections. They differ on the following three points: 1) The status of Jerusalem as an electoral constituency; 2) Supervision of the elections; and 3) Freedom of elections.

MENA has learned that Egypt adheres to its position on these three matters; namely, that East Jerusalem is considered an electoral constituency on the grounds that it is both a part of the West Bank and what applies to the occupied territories in Gaza and the West Bank also applies to East Jerusalem, as well as that the elections should be held in an atmosphere of political freedom in such a way that the Palestinians are allowed to form political parties and have free expression of opinion. Egypt also insists that the elections be held under neutral, international supervision to insure that Israel does not steer the elections.

MENA has learned that in view of their sensitivity these matters were not discussed by the committee. However, the committee deferred discussion of these matters to the heads of delegations at the session of the plenary committee to be held in Herzliyya, Israel, at the end of November.

'Abd al-Latif Makes Statement

NC161312 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1100 GMT 16 Oct 79 NC

[Text] Alexandria, 16 Oct--Ambassador Ahmad 'Izzat 'Abd al-Latif, Egypt's representative to the working committees stemming from the autonomy negotiations now being held in Alexandria, has stated that important political issues are being discussed in the negotiations relating to the right of the Arab people in Arab Jerusalem to participate in the elections and to the precautions to be taken to guarantee both freedom of elections and their supervision.

In statements made to newsmen today, Ambassador Ahmad 'Izzat 'Abd al-Latif added that whenever the negotiations take one step forward toward solving these issues, then the negotiations are on the right path.

He said that the subcommittees are pinpointing the controversial points on the competence of the autonomous government and its authority. In this way, the committees seek to reconcile viewpoints so as to arrive at a viewpoint which would achieve a comprehensive solution of the Palestinian question.

The ambassador emphasized that the parties [to the negotiations] are determined to achieve comprehensive peace in light of the two Camp David agreements.

Ambassador 'Izzat 'Abd al-Latif said that the purpose behind the committees' meetings is to intensify work so as to complete their tasks and prepare the reports to be submitted to the general and expanded committee by the end of next November.

Commenting on Israel's decision to set up settlements, Ambassador 'Izzat 'Abd al-Latif said that this matter is regrettable, because by resorting to this method, Israel is creating hindrances and obstacles which does not attract the Palestinians to participate in the elections--and without their participation only a limited achievement can be made.

He said that it is clear that the Israeli steps do not foster any attraction for Palestinian participation in the negotiations.

The ambassador added that Egypt is adamant that the Palestinians participate in these negotiations so as to end their sufferings and to terminate the military government in the occupied territories in the West Bank and Gaza.

He added that Egypt adheres to its position and openly repeats what it says in the closed meetings; namely, that it is necessary to secure the legitimate rights of the Palestinians on the basis of the Camp David agreements through establishing full autonomy for the Palestinians in the West Bank and Gaza for 5 years, after which the Palestinians will themselves determine their own future.

Ambassador 'Izzat 'Abd al-Latif said that the United States is playing the role of a full and effective partner in these negotiations. The committee on jurisdictions and powers stemming from the autonomy negotiations is scheduled to hold a meeting this afternoon. This meeting will be devoted to a review of statements on the status of the military government in the West Bank and Gaza, and its present practices, as stated by Ambassador 'Izzat 'Abd al-Latif.

COMMITTEE TO PREPARE FOR NATIONAL ASSEMBLY ELECTIONS

JN161225 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1157 GMT 16 Oct 79 JN

[Text] Baghdad, 16 October--The RCC has decided to establish a committee of the ministers of interior, local government and justice to make the necessary preparations for elections to the National Assembly [Al-Majlis al-Watani] in Iraq and the Legislative Council in the autonomous area.

INA has learned that the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party Regional Command and the RCC held a series of meetings this week devoted to discussion of the two bills for the Iraqi National Assembly and for the Legislative Council in the Kurdish autonomous region. The two bills are based on direct and free elections by the people, in accordance with the principle of completing the democratic building of society and deepening the democratic practices of the masses. It was decided to refer the two bills, approved by the RCC, to the cabinet for discussion. The Legislative Council bill will also be referred to the autonomous region's bodies for discussion.

INA has learned that there is an inclination to submit the two bills for public discussion by national bodies before referring them to the RCC, which will issue them in their final form.

ROMANIAN MILITARY OFFICIAL ARRIVES 15 OCT

JN151340 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1320 GMT 15 Oct 79 JN

[Text] Baghdad, 15 October--Romanian border troops chief Col Gen Vasile Petrut arrived here today on a visit of several days to Iraq.

The Romanian official stated that the aim of the visit is to strengthen friendly bilateral relations and to exchange expertise between the two countries' border troops.

TRADE MINISTER RECEIVES BULGARIAN DEPUTY MINISTER

JN151850 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1835 GMT 15 Oct 79 JN

[Text] Baghdad, 15 October--Hasan 'Ali, Iraqi RCC member and trade minister, today received Spas Petrov Georgiev, Bulgarian deputy foreign trade minister, who is currently visiting Iraq.

The two sides discussed ways of strengthening bilateral economic and trade relations.

OIL MINISTER RECEIVES POLISH MINISTER, DELEGATION

JN151900 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1845 GMT 15 Oct 79 JN

[Text] Baghdad, 15 October--Tayih 'Abd al-Karim, Iraqi RCC member and oil minister, met here today with Adam Glazur, Polish minister of construction and construction materials industry, and the delegation accompanying him.

The two ministers discussed bilateral oil relations, ways of strengthening them and the possible participation of Polish firms in the implementation of Iraqi oil development projects.

SADDAM HUSAYN GRANTS INTERVIEW TO PARIS AL-MUSTAQBALI

JN151711 Paris AL-MUSTAQBAL in Arabic 13 Oct 79 pp 10-14 JN

[Iraqi President Saddam Husayn's interview with AL-MUSTAQBAL correspondent Fu'ad Matar on 29 September at the president's office in the National Council building in Baghdad]

[Excerpts] Before I began putting questions to him, President Saddam Husayn gave his analysis of the current Arab situation as follows: It is important to point out a fact linked with the Arab situation and the march of the pan-Arab struggle; namely, that there is a painful phenomenon in this situation. We hope that the time will come when this picture will change. In a way, the painful phenomenon I am talking about here is the phenomenon which I discussed with a faction of the Palestinian resistance; namely, that the national struggle has not been provided with a vast arena in which the Arab individual can perform his role and exert his efforts. All the efforts which have been made to provide revolutionary national action with this vast arena have constantly faced attempts to obstruct them. In other words, these efforts have constantly faced attempts to obstruct them. In other words, these efforts have constantly been facing obstacles before the efforts were being utilized to the maximum.

This is the painful thing in the life of the Arab nation, in which international barriers have a tangible impact. In other words, the numerous international interests and their impact on the Arab area are causing these barriers: when a nation is suppressed to the maximum, and before this nation explodes, removes all the barriers and opens the vast arena of struggle to its furthest extent, the enemies of the nation place another obstacle in its way to prevent it from pooling all its resources, utilizing all its efforts and marching with dignity to produce leaders and strugglers and innovate in all fields of thought, revolutionary or otherwise, and other fields. Before the nation reaches this phase, a barrier is placed before it to subdue it again. The enemies are placing many obstacles in the way of the pan-Arab struggle with the aim of preventing the Arab nation from utilizing all its capabilities and producing its leaders.

One of the developments worth noting is that in the aftermath of the Camp David agreements, the Arab position became good--generally speaking--through the Baghdad summit. However, a healthier position is one in which Iraq, Syria, the Palestinian resistance and Jordan, in terms of territorial and qualitative calculations, could have formed a bloc capable of attracting all the Arabs and making them move to a new solid state in which everyone would shoulder his pan-Arab duties.

The Baghdad summit stopped the process of psychological collapse. This was one of the major strategic objectives of the Baghdad summit. However, it is evident that the Baghdad summit did not constitute the ideal formula for struggle and action to remove these barriers which we talked about. The formula which can remove the barriers is that of Iraqi-Syrian unity, which can attract Jordan and the Palestinian resistance, lead the pan-Arab struggle toward the achievement of its specific goals and consolidate the process of attracting the Arab nation. Thus, after long painful process of struggle, the Arab nation can remove these international barriers, which halt its motion, and can achieve all its goals.

Question: In the past few days you have sent envoys to several Arab countries carrying letters to several Arab kings and presidents. We heard that some of these countries were satisfied after receiving these letters. Can you explain the nature of this initiative you have taken and what was the goal behind it?

Answer: You mean Bahrain and Kuwait. We wanted to tell our brethren in Bahrain and Kuwait and the whole world that any external side which thinks that it can harm Arab sovereignty, people or land, will not be able to do so. As long as we are present in a place from which we can direct our capabilities against this external side, we will do so. Geographically speaking, Iraq cannot place its capabilities directly against the Zionist entity. However, Iraq's capabilities can certainly be used against any side which tries to violate the sovereignty of Kuwait or Bahrain or harm their people or land. This applies to the entire Gulf. We will not allow anyone to harm the Arabism of the Gulf or its land and people. The task of the envoys was to convey this message to our brethren and to tell them that we are there and that they can ask for our help to the degree that they need it and to the degree that they allow us to help.

Question: Iran does not necessarily have to send forces to Bahrain, but it can exploit internal conditions and circumstances to do what it wants. If disturbances erupt and these regimes become threatened, will Iraq protect these regimes, and how?

Answer: You should not forget that we are Ba'thists, revolutionaries and socialists. We believe in the people. If the people, wherever they might be, are seeking a change--even in Iraq--we are with the people. This is part of our permanent ideology and will not change. We have been ruling Iraq for 11 years. This matter is final in our thinking. If the Arab people of Egypt want to change their ruler when they believe this ruler does not fulfill their aspirations, then they have the right to do so. The same thing applies to Iraq. This matter might not please us personally, but it gives satisfaction to our conscience and ideology if the people want it. However, when there is a situation threatening the Arab people and land aimed at undermining the Arabism of Iraq or Egypt and Egypt's pan-Arab role, then our role comes. We are not an amateur regime lacking information about anything or not knowing the loopholes in the Arab Gulf through which foreign strategies can sneak in and achieve their objectives in the area. Nevertheless, the relationship between the ruler and the people is none of our concern or responsibility, because we can never perform the role of policeman. This is not our task. We cannot even perform the role of policeman in our own country, except against the foreigners, agents and traitors, but not against the people.

Question: In any case, this Iranian position may contribute to bring about necessary social and political changes in the Gulf area and, to some extent, may decrease feelings of regionalism in the Gulf and have these feelings replaced by certain convictions the rulers should have; namely, that salvation lies in Arab nationalism.

Answer: They will surely benefit, even if foreign action is carried out under slogans covering it. They also have to be alert and review their relations with their people on sound bases.

Question: Concerning the phenomenon of lukewarmness between the Arab revolution and the Islamic revolution in Iran, don't you think that this phenomenon raises questions, as if what has taken place in Iran does not concern Arab revolutionaries? Is there a fundamental contradiction with or a cautious attitude toward the Islamic revolution in Iran? And how do you explain the fact that Arab revolutionaries and traditionalists have almost the same view of the Iranian revolution?

Answer: Iraqi Ba'thists are not in favor of the conventional criteria; that is, they never used them. Where is the basic contradiction in conventional calculations? International revolutionary forces are no longer using these conventional criteria. For example, the PRC and the United States are in a position opposite the Soviet Union, while the Soviet Union and another party are in a position opposite another party. Also, revolutionaries in certain regimes are against other forces elsewhere. Therefore, even the people who are behind the use of these criteria no longer apply them.

Let us go back to our definition of the Arab revolution, then of the Islamic revolution. The task of the Arab revolution is to transform society in all fields--a qualitative transformation that will restore the Arabs' glory with the help of the new formulas and new actions--and to enable the Arab nation to reach a stage where it can defend itself, build itself, reject oppression and achieve justice. This is the Arab revolution. It derives its central values from its history, and religion is part of the nation's history. In order for the Islamic revolution and any revolution to be Islamic, it must be a friend of the Arab revolution. Any contradiction between a revolution which calls itself Islamic and the Arab revolution means that that revolution is not Islamic. As an Arab revolutionary, I understand the matter as such.

Question: Is it a non-Islamic revolution or a nonrevolution?

Answer: It is a non-Islamic revolution. As to it's being a nonrevolution, this is something else. It can be a Persian, Afghan or Pakistani revolution, but it cannot be an Islamic revolution because a true Islamic revolution should absorb the Arab ideology we have spoken about and remove any contradiction between it and this ideology. When any contradiction appears between it and this ideology, the revolution will be non-Islamic. As an Arab, I understand the Arab revolution as such.

It is natural that the Islamic revolution feels it has contradictions with outmoded structures in any Arab regime because this is what the Arab revolution itself feels. There is some contradiction between the Arab revolution and some structures and policies in some Arab regimes. If we look at the Iranian revolution, we can judge how it deals with the Arabs. If the Iranian revolution had stated that it is against all corrupt Arab elements, then we would have said that this revolution is an Islamic one and that its relations with the Arab revolution are genuine. However, to have the Iranian revolution classify corrupt Arab elements and choose some of them as its allies while just talking about the other elements cannot make us believe that this revolution is an Islamic one.

Did Iraq fail to help this revolution? If Iraq failed to help this revolution, then we would say this revolution had the right to be unhappy with Iraq temporarily or for good. But Iraq did not fail to help this revolution. Iraq assisted all the people who rose to the forefront of the confrontation in Iran for 7 years, helped them carry out their struggle roles against the shah and helped most of them until the revolution took place. Therefore, when they launch a campaign against the revolution in Iraq, this makes us wonder about the role they have been entrusted to carry out. Some of them might act intentionally while others might be dragged into carrying out such acts. Let us look at some examples: The shah acted against the Iranian people and the peoples in the area. They are saying this. The shah occupied three Arab islands in the Gulf. If the revolution is an Islamic one, then why have they not returned the Arab islands to their owners? There is no contradiction between the Arab revolution and the Islamic revolution, but the form of expression concerning their course may differ.

We presume that an Islamic revolution in any non-Arab country would be a support for the Arab revolution in the Arab homeland. The Arab revolution in the Arab homeland constitutes a practical resurgence of the spirit of the Arab nation, benefiting in this from its heritage, particularly its Islamic heritage. As long as the Arab revolution is performing its genuine, cultural role, we do not feel that we need other formulas or slogans for our struggle. However, we believe that any genuine Islamic revolution in any Arab country is closer to us than any other revolution in any non-Arab country.

Therefore, contradiction between the Arab revolution and the Islamic revolution is the question which should be discussed. Why does such a contradiction arise? We do not take the position of hostility or contradiction in advance. However, our role is to watch developments. The developments which we are witnessing do not reassure us that what is taking place in Iran is an Islamic revolution in the real sense of Islam or its spirit. The Koran was written in Arabic, and God destined the Arabs to play a vanguard role in Islam.

Question: Nevertheless, the revolution in Iran is a revolution against corruption and to achieve social justice.

Answer: And the revolution in the Soviet Union was a revolution against corruption, and it was a communist, non-Islamic revolution. I am not saying that what has taken place in Iran is not a revolution. This is a question on which we have not yet given a final opinion. It is difficult for us to say now. We need a sufficient period to formulate an objective opinion on this. What I am saying is that we cannot yet say that the revolution in Iran is an Islamic revolution. In order for us to consider the Iranian revolution as an Islamic revolution, it must have a genuine relationship with the Arab revolution and should express this in its day-to-day practices.

Question: Does not its pro-Palestinian stand mean anything to you?

Answer: What has the Iranian revolution done for Palestine? I ask you what is the Iranian revolution's stand toward Palestine? France is calling for the right of self-determination for the Palestinians and is saying that the Camp David process is wrong. Spain has not established relations with the Zionist entity. Is it enough for the Iranian revolution to break off relations with the Zionist entity to be called an Islamic revolution? The Soviet Union has no relations with Israel, although there is no Islamic revolution there. Furthermore, is there any Islamic state which has not broken relations with Israel, with the exception of Turkey? The sentiments and stands of all the Islamic countries are with the Arabs. Take the regime of Afghanistan, for example. It never called itself an Islamic revolution regime. Nevertheless, it has always said that its army is ready to fight alongside the Arabs when they fight. Pakistani technicians have always fought alongside the Arab armies whenever there have been combat or battles.

We cannot make an isolated conclusion. The regime in Afghanistan is communist. Nevertheless, its stand toward the Palestinian question is the same as that declared by Tehran Radio, although in a different form. What I mean is that the stand toward the Palestine issue is not evidence that this revolution is Islamic or non-Islamic. This is wrong, because the Palestine issue has now become an international issue, not only an issue of Muslims and non-Muslims. Evidence shows that the communists and Arab and non-Arab Christians and Muslims are now supporting the Palestine issue at international conferences. Those who regard themselves as real Muslims should not preoccupy the Arabs when they head to the battle. In our view, anyone trying to preoccupy Iraq and divert its attention from its known role is suspicious.

Question: Nevertheless, the close relations between the Palestinian revolution and the revolution in Iran prompt us to assume that Khomeyni's revolution has given or is giving a great deal to the Palestinian revolution.

Answer: We have not heard of anything the Iranian revolution has given to the Palestinian revolution. However, since the shah of Iran was the policeman of the area, we are happy with his downfall; this has certainly satisfied every patriot.

If there are undeclared things for the Palestinians, we do not know about them. What we know is that the Palestinians helped the Iranian revolution, since several leaders of the Iranian revolution received their training in the training camps of the Palestinians.

Question: Do you believe the recent events in Iraq were a premeditated plan to undermine the position adopted since the Baghdad summit? In other words, was it similar to what happened to 'Abd an-Nasir in 1967, except that it was nipped in the bud?

Answer: I do not want to make any comparisons. The statement issued by the Iraqi leadership made it clear that certain parties wanted to see the end of the Arab revolution. They did not want us to raise the banner on the course of which you are speaking. They wanted to change this course completely and replace it with another. They wanted a course entirely different from the established one, despite all these years of struggle, including the line taken since 1 October 1978 and the Baghdad summit.

Question: As long as official Lebanon is committed to the Baghdad summit resolutions and is in no position to reject an Arab decision, what is preventing a strong Arab military presence in southern Lebanon, in order to stop the Israeli war, which is forcing the southerners to leave their land?

Answer: This is being prevented by the same thing that prevents the activation [tashkin] of the Syrian and Jordanian fronts. It is also the same thing that prevents the Arab nation from waging a war of attrition [istinzaf] against the enemy, just as the enemy is waging such a war upon it.

Question: Since the Baghdad summit succeeded in saving the Arab psychological attitude, what is preventing the Arab willpower from saving southern Lebanon?

Answer: The different Arab wills must first be unified. The Baghdad summit unified the different Arab wills.

Question: How do you view developments between Morocco and Algeria?

Answer: Naturally, we hope that Moroccan-Algerian relations will not deteriorate to the point of clashes that weaken these two countries and, consequently, negatively affect the entire nation. The enemies of the Baghdad summit are indeed trying to turn the Arabs against each other. A military conflict between Morocco and Algeria is bound to cause the various Arab regimes to take sides. This would be a great waste and would have a strong effect on the unified Arab will embodied by the Baghdad summit, as well as on the Baghdad summit resolutions. Further, in principle we are generally against Arab bloodshed, regardless of the policy of a given regime.

Question: Are you perturbed by what is happening in the Gulf?

Answer: Not to a great extent, but we are concerned.

Question: Is Egypt's support for Bahrain--support that has overwhelmed the Bahrainis--in the interest of Bahrain or against Iraq?

Answer: We believe that any position taken by As-Sadat's positions derive from good will.

We also consider it wrong for anyone to show good will toward such a position taken by As-Sadat. This is not a question of rivalry. We do not want to compete with anyone. All we want to say to our Arab brothers is that we are with them when they find themselves in an unusual situation.

Question: What As-Sadat is trying to do is to open a wedge in the Baghdad summit front. He tried that with repeating this now with Bahrain. This is not because he is concerned about the Arabism of Bahrain and the Bahraini people, but because he wants to embarrass Iraq. What have you done to counter this position?

Answer: Don't you see a parallel between the position taken by As-Sadat and that taken by others? As-Sadat has come into the picture at a time when suspicious activities are taking place in the Gulf. Iraq responds openly to developments. Iraq went to its brothers in Bahrain and said: We are your brothers and are here to help when you feel there is any danger. Our dealings are not linked to any world power and are not at the behest of any international quarter. On the other hand, As-Sadat cannot help but be linked with a world power. A clean, open position prevents underhanded dealings. As-Sadat's involvement has complicated matters and has made the Iraqi position unclear to many people.

Question: The likely reason could be to include Bahrain in the currently proposed plans. What is the purpose behind these plans?

Answer: The purpose is either to eradicate the region's Arabism or to facilitate these suspicious plans, which seek to intimidate the region. The eradication of the Gulf's Arabism could be accomplished by various means.

Question: Is there any identity between the Iraqi and Saudi positions on events in the area?

Answer: It is not accurate to talk about the identity of our position with any other position. There can be no identity between our position and any other Arab position because there is not an Arab Ba'thist regime in other places. Therefore, we can only be identical with ourselves. As for agreement in positions--agreement between this stand and that stand, this situation and that situation--this is both possible and natural. There can be no identity between us, but we can agree with the Arab public or the Arab national revolutionary forces in strategy.

Question: Can we presume that the Iraqi-Sudanese dispute is soluble? What should Sudan do in this respect? Why don't you benefit from Sudan's position, which is closer to the Baghdad summit position than to that of As-Sadat?

Answer: Who has failed the nation: Sudan or the Baghdad summit Arabs? It was Sudan that deviated from the Arab will. The correct thing for Sudan to do is to return to the Arab will and to oppose As-Sadat rather than taking a middle position between the Baghdad summit and As-Sadat. What I am saying is that the Sudanese officials must reconsider their position, which deviates from the official Arab position.

Question: Will you give us your assessment of the current situation in the Palestinian revolution? What has prevented the Baghdad summit from asking the Palestinian groups to unite first, before promising further support?

Answer: The general feeling is that the Palestinians, with their various groups, are true revolutionaries who believe in what they are doing and in what they want to achieve. But they suffer the same shortcomings as the Arab nation. There are several leaderships instead of one, several strategies instead of one and several affiliations instead of one. Further, there are several representatives instead of one and several ideologies instead of one. This is the reality of the Palestinian revolution. Yet, the Palestinians are asking the Arab regimes to unite instead of uniting themselves. They are asking the Arab regimes to unite, but they are not asking the various Palestinian groups that are fighting the same battle to unite. For these problems to be solved, they must be brought out into the open. The long-range struggle can create a single leadership and insure agreement on one ideology, unaffected by the game of nations or by any Arab game. The Palestinian revolution must create a recognized leadership from among its people.

Question: A few days ago the pro-Iraq Arab Liberation Front [ALF] carried out a daring fedayeen operation in Jerusalem. Could this mean that the front is escalating its operations? Are you ready to face an Israeli reprisal in the form of a military operation deep inside Iraqi territory? Do you think that in the next few years Israel will expand its operations to the point of reaching your borders and would you also try to reach the Israeli boundaries?

Answer: The ALF planned its operation in its own operations room, not ours. In regard to Iraqi support for the ALF, I say the following: true, the ALF is closely associated with us, but you must not forget that Iraq has a connection with every Palestinian gun. There is not a single effort against Israel in which Iraq has not participated in one way or another. We give moral, political and material support to all the Palestinian resistance groups. Naturally, the revolutionary groups are always moving constantly against the enemies.

Question: Do you think Jordan will remain steadfast until the end, or will President as-Sadat's speculation about King Husayn joining the talks materialize? Will Iraq and the Baghdad summit continue their aid to Jordan, so that it will remain steadfast?

Answer: It appears from what we hear and see that King Husayn is committed to the Baghdad summit resolutions and he has often confirmed this. We are giving aid to Jordan under the Baghdad summit resolutions. We are giving similar aid to Syria. We are also ready to give any additional support to Jordan so that it will not weaken.

Question: Do you think that an Arab summit now is desirable or beneficial?

Answer: This depends on the psychological and political preparations, as well as on the objectives. Every Arab meeting is of course beneficial, but the extent of its benefit depends on the nature of the intentions, preparations and objectives.

Question: How long will relations with the United States remain severed, those with Britain weak and those with the Soviet Union not clearly defined? Are there any plans to develop technical and military cooperation with France?

Answer: Our relationship with the Soviet Union is clearly defined and detailed.

It is a relationship of a real, rather than a merely formal friendship. Further, it is not linked to any special time, but to our understanding of the extent and nature of the Arab struggle, as well as to what the Soviet Union can do to help the Arab nation, through agreement on strategies, mutual interests or both. This is a definite case where the Soviet Union understands our thinking completely and we understand theirs. In other words, there is no complication or fault in our bilateral relations. As for the coolness in our relations with Britain, this is due to Britain's colonial past. Iraq was once an important jewel in the British crown, but it is no longer so. Due to this colonial past, Britain sometimes behaves as though it did not comprehend the changes that have taken place in Iraq over the past 11 [figure as published] years. When the British behave with this mentality, we react to them. This affects normal relations between us. The same thing applies to our relations with other Western states. As for relations with the United States, they will remain severed until we are convinced that their resumption will be beneficial to Iraq and the Arab nation. Otherwise, they will remain severed.

Question: What you say about revolutionary flexibility does not apply to this stand.

Answer: Of course, my answer contains this flexibility.

Question: What about France and your special relations with it?

Answer: Our relations with France cannot be compared with those with Britain. These relations enjoy a distinctive position. Our relations with France are good. There is no doubt about this. We receive some arms from France and have concluded some (?deals) which we believe are useful in arming the Iraqi Army and which we did not have the opportunity to conclude with the Soviet Union. It is part of our calculations to ask France for any (?deal) that we velieve is useful and serves Iraq and the Arab nation. They respond to us within the limits that they believe are useful to our country.

Question: We have heard about very important preparations for the nonalined summit which is scheduled to be held in Baghdad in 1982. Can we expect you to try to activate the nonalined movement, or does the Soviet-U.S. detente and the relaxation it has brought about obstruct such activation? What is your general assessment of the nonalined movement, what it has been and what it should be?

Answer: We do not view the nonalined movement as directed against any particular state, or as serving one group of states and not another. It has well-known definitions that have been in use since the Bandung conference. Our understanding is based on these considerations. Thus, we would like to deepen this unbiased line, so that it will accord with the right or just stand on the international level. We are trying to deepen this line in the nonalined movement because it is the basis on which the movement was founded. This desire is shared by the majority of nonalined states. We hope that this line will play its role and that the unbiased anti-imperialist line that is struggling for justice and against tyranny will be strengthened.

Question: Have the consequences of the recent plot been eliminated and what is the situation in the party now?

Answer: I ask you the same question: Do you sense that there are consequences of the recent plot? You are an Arab and have spent some time in Iraq. What have you noticed? What happened was painful and, in any case, it has been resolved.

Question: You have called on those who left the country to return; was the response equal to your expectations? You invited the communists for a dialog within the framework of the front; have they responded? Does the lack of response mean that you will deal with them in an iron-fisted manner? You have declared that there will be a parliament.

Will it be a traditional type of parliament or will it be a parliament of the Ba'th? You have raised hopes for a new democratic climate. What kind of democracy will be adopted? Is the idea of achieving this relaxation a result of the recent plot or was it decided before?

Answer: It is true that no factor that takes place should be ignored by revolutionaries. However, the revolutionary becomes a nonrevolutionary when his stand is based on reaction. This means that he is without strategy and that he lacks the kind of principled background that imposes a constant strategy. It is inconceivable that the Ba'th Party should decide these great issues only because a conspiracy has taken place. The conspirators are in a state of apostasy and the formulas we are talking about are in a state of revolution. These things cannot be reconciled and it is unimaginable that they would have been decided only after the plot. The National Council was announced long ago. Some of the plotters were among those who were entrusted with the task of preparing for the National Council and who then obstructed its emergence. It was announced 18 months ago. As for the communists, there is a letter that was addressed to them by the Ba'th Party Regional Command some time ago, inviting them to a dialog, in order to restore relations within a framework acceptable to both sides. They replied with a message that was interpreted by the command as not expressing the desired stand; that is, it did not respond to the Regional Command's initiative in a frank, bold and direct manner. This is an old situation. However, we do not now have anything new. Anytime they return to the revolution and are willing to work under its umbrella we will enter a dialog with them. Without this formula, the answer is no. The revolution is continuing in its march. It was not created by the Iraqi Communist Party and it will not die simply because the Communist Party is not under its umbrella. The revolution is going ahead. Whenever the Iraqi Communist Party wishes to return to the revolution, the command will study this matter and decide upon it at the appropriate time.

Question: Is there any intention of encouraging the private sector in Iraq?

Answer: We do not suffer from strategic constraints in our socialist policies. Our socialist line is correct in thought and in practice. In strategically applying this line, formulas in various fields will be adapted. Adaptation is different from constraints. We do not feel any constraints either in applying socialist construction or in the socialist reconstruction program.

Question: I heard that you are personally interested in a unique printing of the Koran and that every now and then you inquire about the progress of work on this project. Is this a new religious inclination on your part? Is there any trend toward religious proselytization in Africa and Asia, similar to Ba'thist proselytization in the Arab countries? I ask this on the basis of what I have been told, that most of these Korans will be sent to non-Arab Muslims throughout the world.

Answer: You asked, is it the beginning of a religious inclination, no. However, it is certainly a confirmation of the Ba'thist approach. We do not feel that there is a divergence between the spirit of religion and the Ba'thist spirit. Our party has always believed--and credit goes to those who preceded us in laying down the Ba'thist program--that the Ba'th is a condition of drawing inspiration from the nation's spirit in new formulas which are renewed by living and which fulfill the nation's aspirations along this path. Isn't the Koran one of the nation's most sacred sanctities, wasn't it carried by the nation's heroes to the farthest corners of the globe and wasn't the blood that was shed an expression of the values of loyalty to and sacrifice for every letter in the Koran? It is natural that we attach such importance to the Koran, because it represents all this. This attitude stems from our interest in the nation's religion and in humanity's religion. Indeed, it is humanity's religion under the nation's leadership.

JAMES CALLAGHAN ARRIVES ON 3-DAY VISIT

JN161232 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1200 GMT 16 Oct 79 JN

[Text] Former Prime Minister and British Labor Party leader Mr James Callaghan arrived in Amman via King Husayn Bridge today on a 3-day visit to Jordan, during which he will meet with His Majesty King Husayn, His Highness Crown Prince Hasan, Prime Minister Mudar Badran and a number of senior officials to discuss the latest developments of the Middle East situation.

Mr Callaghan was met at the King Husayn Bridge by Court Minister 'Amir Khammash, the British ambassador in Amman and the representative of the foreign ministry. While en route to Amman, Mr Callaghan visited a number of projects in the Jordan Valley area and heard a long briefing by the vice chairman of the Jordan Valley Commission on the projects being implemented by the commission and their achievements.

Meets King Husayn

JN161835 Amman Domestic Television Service in Arabic 1800 GMT 16 Oct 79 JN

[Text] His Majesty King Husayn received former British Prime Minister and Labor Party leader James Callaghan at an-Nadwah palace, his majesty's residence, this evening.

The two sides exchanged views on current international issues and reviewed the various aspects of the Palestinian cause and the Israeli occupation of the Arab territories. His majesty explained to Mr Callaghan Jordan's position, based on Arab unanimity, which seeks a just and comprehensive settlement in the Middle East in which all the parties concerned would participate.

Mr and Mrs Callaghan had dinner with His Majesty King Husayn and Her Majesty Queen Nur. It was attended by Crown Prince Hasan, Princess Tharwat, the prime minister, the chief of the royal court, the court minister, the commander in chief of the armed forces and their wives, and the United Kingdom ambassador in Amman.

CROWN PRINCE MEETS PLO REPRESENTATIVE IN AMMAN

JN161421 Doha QNA in Arabic 1400 GMT 16 Oct 79 JN

[Text] Amman, 16 October--Jordanian Heir Apparent His Highness Prince Hasan today met with Brig Gen 'Abd ar-Razzaq al-Yahya, the PLO Executive Committee representative in Amman. During the meeting, discussion centered on bolstering joint Palestinian-Jordanian action, the general Arab situation and the critical situation in the occupied territories, including the extensive settlement process, land expropriation and particularly Judaization procedures in Jerusalem.

AR-RA'Y CRITICIZES AS-SADAT'S 'MANEUVER' AGAINST JORDAN

JN140758 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 0515 GMT 14 Oct 79 JN

[From the press review]

[Text] President as-Sadat has called on James Callaghan, leader of the British opposition Labor Party, who is currently visiting the area, to try to make Jordan change its vanguard stand, which seeks to build a framework that can lead to genuine, comprehensive peace, toward participation in the so-called peace process in the area. This so-called peace process is definitely leading the Palestine cause toward liquidation and, in the final analysis, it cannot guarantee the Palestinian people their right to self-determination on their national soil.

Callaghan has called on Europe to act as a partner in the efforts to resolve the Middle East crisis.

Under the headline "An Exposed Maneuver", the newspaper AR-RA'Y comments on and analyzes this subject. It says: Jordan's stand toward this process is clear, constant and completely in line with its commitment to the Baghdad summit conference resolutions. Further, Jordan's stand derives from its sure conviction that this process cannot achieve comprehensive peace in the area, because it ignores the Palestinian people's national rights and replaces them with the autonomy plan, which gives legitimacy to the Israeli occupation of the Palestinian lands. In fact, President as-Sadat and the entire world know that Jordan is carrying out a serious, persistent effort to correct the course of the peace process and to salvage it from the thorny road on which it has been stumbling. Jordan has done this through an objective, constructive presentation of the issue by his Majesty King Husayn to the UN General Assembly in its 34th session; through his majesty's clear stand at the nonalined summit conference; and through his Majesty's meetings and discussions with several leaders and high-ranking officials of Western countries. Jordan's active effort to build genuine peace in the area is based on clear and known foundations: to preserve the Arab unanimity manifested at the Baghdad summit; to draft a unified Arab formula for international action, based on a unified Arab stand; and to bypass UN Security Council Resolution No 242 in a way that permits recognition of the Palestinian people's national rights. This stand has been given total Arab support and prominent international understanding.

AR-RA'Y adds: The question now is: What does President as-Sadat seek from the mission in Jordan he has entrusted to Callaghan?

AR-RA'Y continues: If it is intended to portray Jordan as an obstacle to the peace process, no one will believe this. Jordan is actually resisting the process of capitulation to which the Camp David process will lead. Meanwhile, Jordan is building a framework that can lead to comprehensive and genuine peace in the area. If the Egyptian president's purpose is to make Jordan alter its vanguard, constructive role, this also will fail, because Jordan is acting in accordance with objective, studied convictions and with a clear pan-Arab commitment to the unified Arab ranks. If the objective of the Egyptian president's maneuver is to make the European effort deviate from the positive course it is following and to use this effort in serving the Camp David process--a matter that seems clear to everyone--our duty is to resist this negative trend and to intensify the unified Arab action in Europe, in order to prevent such a deviation. Anyway, the Egyptian president's maneuver, in which he wants to involve Callaghan, is now exposed and will not succeed.

SPEAKER AL-AS'AD REELECTED; AL-AS'AD, AL-HUSS SPEAK

NC161450 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1130 GMT 16 Oct 79 NC

[Text] The Chamber of Deputies has relected Speaker Kamil al-As'ad for a second term by a majority of 68 votes. Seventy-six deputies attended the election session this morning. There were eight abstentions.

The Chamber was in session this morning under the chairmanship of the eldest member, Deputy Maurice Zuwayn. Prime Minister Dr Salim al-Huss and the ministers attended. Soon after his relection, Speaker al-As'ad delivered an address in which he said: [begin recording]

The confidence which your honorable Chamber has placed in me prompts me to emphasize that I do not see this as confidence in, or support for, me personally. I see it rather--before any other consideration--as confidence in the national line to which the Chamber is committed and in support of the role it assumed during this difficult historic phase in the life of this homeland--the unitary national line which both rejects the partition of Lebanon on any level and adheres to legitimacy in word, deed, text, spirit and practice as the only framework for all this homeland's institutions, utilities and achievements.

By your initiative today, I see an insistence on perpetuating that role into an effective leading role which will hasten to take responsible stands during the crisis on various temporary and fateful events and questions as well as undertake rapid action to implement these stands and turn them into realities and achievements. All this is based on our common belief that during a time of crisis this Chamber, which is the source of power and the mother institution in our current democratic system, must rise to the level of the national and historic responsibilities. [end recording]

Prime Minister al-Huss then delivered an address in which he said: [begin recording]

Mr Speaker, gentlemen: We listened with great attention to the remarks of the deputies on the statement of policy. All these remarks have been useful and constructive. No two Lebanese individuals differ over the topics presented by our government in its statement. We presented the topic of southern Lebanon, and all of us are suffering because of the daily tragedies that the south is suffering. All of us realize the magnitude of the tragedy being experienced in the south as a result of the incidents and dangers inflicted there. All of us realize the dimensions and depth of the problem which the south is experiencing, and therefore Lebanon as a whole is experiencing. We also presented the topic of national detente which has been, and still is, the quest of all the Lebanese people. We touched upon the Bayt ad-Din resolutions and affirmed our commitment to them because we believe that they are the sound approach to any national detente that can be achieved in the future, and because these resolutions contain a visualization of all the questions facing the homeland in this difficult phase. [end recording]

Deputy Munir Abu Fadil was elected deputy speaker by a majority of 51 votes, against 23 votes won by Deputy Michel Ma'luli. Deputies Subhi Yaghi, Ra'if Samarah, Tariq Habshi, Salih al-Khayr, Ara Yarawanian were elected as staff of the Chamber's office.

At the end of the session, Speaker al-As'ad, Prime Minister al-Huss and the Chamber's office staff went to the presidential palace in the traditional visit to President Sarkis.

VOL REPORTS FURTHER ON PALESTINIAN REINFORCEMENTS

NC161345 (Clandestine) Voice of Lebanon in Arabic to Lebanon 1215 GMT 16 Oct 79 NC

[Text] In confirmation of the report Voice of Lebanon broadcast yesterday that Palestinian forces had entered Lebanon from Al-Masna' and were deployed at the Syrian Arab Deterrent Forces' [ADF] positions at Jisr al-Basha, Tall az-Za'tar, Al-Mukallis and other positions on the B'abda, military reports affirmed that the ADF in these areas have increased tenfold. These reports estimate the number of tanks at well over 200, whereas before there were only 50.

The Voice of Lebanon radio has learned that most of the new elements which have arrived in Lebanon are Palestinians, particularly from the As-Sa'iqah organization. A number of these elements were in Tall az-Za'tar and Jisr al-Basha before the events there. Capt Hanna Bathish has been identified as being among these elements.

VOL: AS-SA'IQAH FORCES, REJECTIONISTS CLASH IN BEIRUT

NC162050 (Clandestine) Voice of Lebanon in Arabic to Lebanon 2015 GMT 16 Oct 79 NC

[Text] In Western Beirut, clashes are still going on between the [pro-Syrian] As-Sa'iqah forces and the rejectionist front forces in the Bi'r Hasan area. The clashes started at about 2000 today near Shatila Camp. Our correspondent reports that the clashes began when a taxi hit a child near the entrance to the camp. The camp guards opened fire on the car, wounding the driver, and then set the car on fire. Our correspondent adds that the camp guards also fired at the deterrent forces, which resulted in an exchange of fire between the two sides. Our correspondent reports that one Palestinian was killed during the clashes.

VOICE OF HOPE: HADDAD, UNIFIL COMMANDER MEET IN AN-NAQURAH

NC170740 Marj 'Uyun Lebanon Voice of Hope in Arabic 0630 GMT 17 Oct 79 NC

[Excerpt] Major Haddad, the leader of Free Lebanon, yesterday met in An-Naqurah with Gen Emmanuel Erskine, the UNIFIL commander. During the meeting, the general asked Major Haddad to abandon four of his positions as proof of good will in order to convince the Palestinians and their leftist allies to abandon some of the positions they are manning inside the area under UNIFIL control.

Major Haddad rejected the offer and stressed that it is imperative for the UNIFIL forces to discharge their duty of mopping up their area and removing the Palestinians and leftists from the positions they recently set up near the lines of the forces of Free Lebanon.

The discussion also dealt with the subject of the army's entry into the south. The leader of Free Lebanon informed Erskine that he has no objections and we support the entry of the army into An-Nabatiyah and Tyre on condition that the saboteurs are pushed back to the north of Az-Zahrani.

Meanwhile, Major Haddad has renewed his offer of willingness to embark on a discussion with the various parties on matters connected with southern Lebanon.

FOREIGN MINISTER COMMENTS ON AL-ASAD TALKS IN MOSCOW

JN162039 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1915 GMT 16 Oct 79 JN

[Correspondent's radio dispatch from Moscow--recorded]

[Excerpt] Gentlemen, one can affirm that His Excellency President Hafiz al-Asad's current visit is one of the best made by his excellency to the Soviet Union, in view of the importance of the topics raised and the results. The second phase of President Hafiz al-Asad's visit will begin tomorrow when he visits the Armenian Soviet Republic.

At 1700 today in the reception hall in the Kremlin, President Hafiz al-Asad received the heads of the Arab and foreign diplomatic missions accredited to Moscow. Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam and Syrian Ambassador in Moscow Jabri al-Kafri attended the meeting. After shaking hands with the heads of missions, the president exchanged cordial words with the dean of the diplomatic corps in Moscow, the ambassador of the Steadfastness and Confrontation Front states, several other Arab ambassadors, the dean of the African diplomatic corps, and a number of world ambassadors.

In a press statement to reporters who are following President Hafiz al-Asad's visit, Mr 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam said: The second round of talks resumed at 0900 Damascus time today. The session lasted 3 and 1/2 hours. In addition to President Hafiz al-Asad and Chairman Aleksey Kosygin, the talks were attended by the foreign and defense ministers of the two countries. He added: At this session, a discussion was held on the situation in the area and ways to strengthen the Arab stand in various fields. Mr Khaddam affirmed that President Hafiz al-Asad's current visit to the Soviet Union is one of the best in view of the importance of the topics raised and the results.

Answering a question by a reporter, Mr Khaddam said: The general atmosphere is good. Gen Mustafa Talas, deputy commander in chief of the armed forces and defense minister, will remain here in Moscow to discuss military cooperation. Mr Khaddam affirmed that the Soviet Union will firmly support Syria. The Soviet Union believes in the necessity and importance of backing Syria in all fields since it is the major link in Arab steadfastness against aggression.

Mr Khaddam also said: The first step in the search for a just and comprehensive solution is foiling the Camp David policy. This is something agreed upon with the Soviets. World public opinion supports this policy. We are fully confident that the Camp David policy will be defeated.

Answering a question on international detente and its effect on the Middle East issue and the Soviet Union's stand on this subject, Mr Khaddam said: International detente does not mean that one side should make gains at the expense of the other side. The SALT II agreement which was signed in Vienna is an example. There have been attempts to blackmail the Soviet stand by raising the issue of the 2,000 soldiers in Cuba in order to achieve a U.S. gain and a Soviet retreat [taraju]. However, the Soviet Union rejected such a thing and affirmed that detente entails mutual interests that should be equal.

Thus, detente between the two superpowers does not mean making Soviet concessions to the Americans. How can the Soviet Union make concessions to the United States at a time when the United States persists in supporting and protecting Israel? If political support against Camp David is considered counter to detente, why is not the Camp David policy considered counter to detente? When the Soviets support the Arabs, some begin to think erroneously that the Soviets are against detente; whereas it is not considered harmful to detente when the United States supports Israel and gives it all forms of aid.

TISHRIN PRAISES SYRIAN MEDIATION BETWEEN IRAN, GULF

JN170632 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 0430 GMT 17 Oct 79 JN

[From the press review]

[Text] In the column "Behind the Events," the newspaper TISHRIN writes under the headline "Our Successful Initiative": The Syrian efforts to mend the rift between the Iranian revolution and our brothers in the Gulf, along with the positive results they have produced, have been met with great satisfaction and appreciation by the Gulf Arabs, as expressed in official statements and newspaper articles in the Gulf states.

If we take into consideration the fact that the misunderstanding which opened the way to doubts and attempts to harm relations and brought about the rift between the Gulf Arabs and their Iranian neighbors was caused by statements by certain irresponsible Iranians and interpretations of certain unofficial stands, we realize that malicious quarters from outside the area nurtured the doubts, exaggerated the fears and suggested tendentious interpretations to the parties concerned.

It it no secret that all of our enemies, imperialists and Zionists, wish to prevent harmonious relations between the Gulf countries and their neighbors in order to keep such harmony from stimulating greater efforts for the Arabs' principle cause. They have opposed and continue to oppose the Iranian revolution because they fear its inevitable alliance with its Arab neighbors, an alliance that would eliminate the role played by these enemies in the Gulf, as a result of the Gulf's fears of the shah and his chauvinistic and expansionist policy.

The Arabs and the Iranian revolution have the same enemy, which was responsible for the misunderstanding between them. If we consider the amount of booty gained by that common enemy as a result of any Arab-Iranian quarrel, and the size of the losses incurred by the Gulf Arabs and the Iranian people in any dispute provoked between them, we realize that the Syrian initiative in removing the misunderstanding was a good, constructive and positive action, which serves our Arab brothers and the Iranian people equally, and a successful act of struggle against the imperialist-Zionist enemy, whose schemes have failed, whose efforts have been foiled and whose malicious goals have been contained.

MOROCCO

KUWAITI PAPER INTERVIEWS BOUABID ON SAHARA ISSUE

LD161342 Rabat MAP in English 1220 GMT 16 Oct 79 LD

[Text] Kuwait, Oct 15 (MAP)--Maata Bouabid, Moroccan premier and justice minister granted to Kuwaiti daily AS-SIYASAH an interview in which he mainly dealt with the situation prevailing in the north west African region, the efforts of mediation undertaken by Arab countries in order to put an end to the conflict opposing Morocco and Algeria, and the position of Morocco with regard to the Monrovia resolutions.

Bouabid said that "it is Algeria's obstination which impedes the settlement of the conflict prevailing in the north west African region". "Algeria must thus assume the responsibility of non-reaching at a final settlement".

Regarding the role of the Moroccan political parties, the Moroccan minister said that the political parties in all countries is to stress on the negative aspects of the government policy. However, he added, we do not doubt about the good faith of the Moroccan opposition, which patriotism is explained by its aspirations to a maximum of achievements on the political and economic levels. "I would like," he added, "to emphasize regarding the Sahara, that the national parties in Morocco have contributed to all phases of the evolution of the affair, and continue to do it, be it at the level of the National Security Council, which president is King Hassan II of Morocco, at the level of the Moroccan House of Representatives, or within the international organizations, to the explanation of the right cause of Morocco through the media".

About the decision of the African wisemen committee, on the Sahara, Bouabid stated that Morocco had rejected this resolution which it considers as null and void. He also recalled the decision of King Hassan II to hold a summit conference grouping the countries bordering on the Sahara. In this respect, the Moroccan minister said that King Hassan's appeal was welcomed by several African leaders.

"We wish," he said, "that this conference be soon held, because it will constitute proper framework for putting an end to the tension prevailing in the north west African region, and at overcoming the differences and marginal problems".

Regarding Libyan leader Colonel al-Qadhdhafi's support to the POLISARIO, Bouabid indicated that the Libyan leader's policy is known, as he already acted by his huge means in Sudan, Chad, Egypt, Uganda, Mali, Central Africa and in other African regions.

"We regret that all these interventions have always harmed the stability and peace in the region, which constitutes a threat even for Libya," he went on.

"In any case, Morocco is mobilized for the defense of its unity and territorial integrity," Bouabid stated further.

About Morocco's position with regard to Mauritania, after the latter concluded an agreement with the POLISARIO, the Moroccan minister said, "We do not recognize this agreement, which we consider as null and void. However, we are ready to strengthen cooperation with this country in all fields, as we also want to safeguard the spirit of our relations of friendship and good neighbourliness."

Finally, and regarding the mediation attempt of Tunisian President Habib Bourguiba, Bouabid said that Morocco welcomed favorably this mediation. However, he added, Algeria has once again opposed this mediation by willing [as received] to lead Morocco to open dialogue with the gang of mercenaries of the "POLISARIO."

TUNISIA

PREMIER NOUIRA DISCUSSES TUNISIAN MODEL OF SOCIETY

LD160903 Tunis L'ACTION in French 4 Oct 79 p 4 LD

[Unattributed report on Tunisian Prime Minister Nouira's statements: "We Want No Political Pluralism Which Would Lead to Confrontations Among Various Parties"--date and place not specified]

[Text] In a statement made to the Swiss telegraph agency following the 10th party congress and published in JOURNAL DE GENEVE on 1 October 1979, Prime Minister Nouira discussed the type of society and the development model for which Tunisia has opted.

Referring to relations among the social partners, Mr Hedi Nouira emphasized that they are good and that they have never changed, not even following the 26 January 1978 events. I do not believe, he added, that there is any class struggle in Tunisia. Our policy is aimed at preventing the appearance of antagonistic classes and our model of society is based on continuous consultations among all partners.

Referring to the middle-class society which is the aim of Tunisia's action for development organization, Hedi Nouira compared this type of society with a geometric figure whose two upper points represent the more prosperous strata of the population and the two lower ones the poorest social categories. The middle section represents the middle class, which is becoming increasingly numerous. "This is how we are advancing toward socialism," Hedi Nouira stated.

And the prime minister continued: "We want no political pluralism engendering confrontations among various parties, as is the case in some European countries. However, we are in favor of an open-door system, that is, we adapt our policy to changes in ideas resulting from social and intellectual progress." Mr Hedi Nouira added that he does not refuse to engage in dialog with anyone, provided an agreement on common ground can be reached. "But what is the use of engaging in dialog," he continued, "if the opposition spurns what we do and sometimes even asserts that we do not represent much?"

Referring to Maghreb unity, the prime minister stated: "In the past we tried to build Maghreb, but we became entangled in more or less subtle definitions inconsistent with the Maghreb spirit."

In conclusion, Hedi Nouira recalled that Tunisia is willing to participate in joint action aimed at insuring economic complementarity among Maghreb countries in order to establish active solidarity.

EXIM-BANK GRANTS $100 MILLION LOAN TO TUNISIA

LD160905 Tunis L'ACTION in French 7 Oct 79 p 1 LD

[Unattributed report: "The Export-Import Bank Grants Tunisia a $100 Million Loan"]

[Text] At 1030 yesterday morning Prime Minister Nouira received at the Kasbah Government Palace Mr John Moore, chairman of the U.S. Export-Import Bank (Exim-bank) in the presence of Mustapha Zaanouni, minister delegate attached to prime minister's office in charge of the plan, and U.S. Ambassador Stephen W. Bosworth. At the end of the meeting Hedi Nouira witnessed the signing of an agreement providing for a $100 million loan by the Exim-bank to Tunisia. The document was signed by Mustapha Zaanouni and John Moore.

WESTERN SAHARA

MOROCCAN PRISONERS SPEAK ABOUT SMARA ATTACK

LD120928 Algiers APS in French 2000 GMT 11 Oct 79 LD

[Text] Saharan Democratic Arab Republic (Smara region), 11 Oct, APS--The 42 Moroccan soldiers, including 1 junior officer, taken prisoner by the units of the Saharan People's Liberation Army who for 10 hours controlled the town of Smara, one of the three most important towns of the Western Sahara, and the 716 Saharan citizens freed from the yoke of the Moroccan regime have described the course of the fighting to members of the French Association of Friendship With the Saharan Republic and journalists, including 1 Swiss, who contacted them in the Smara region.

Junior officer Abdelmalek Mohamed, No 225 of the Moroccan 1st Infantry Regiment, said that "the fighting happened so quickly that we were routed. Actually, we had learned during the night of 5-6 October that the POLISARIO Front was going to attack us. We heard the sound of vehicle engines. The alert was given. We were warned. In an advanced position a few kilometers from the town of Smara, we were attacked at 0600. We were attacked and after a few shots had been exchanged we were overrun. Our captain, named Kassib, ran away as soon as the first shot was fired. The soldiers of the first and second positions were taken after putting up weak resistance.

"Next," continued the prisoner, "the guerrillas attacked and took the hamlet of Rebieb, and moved on toward the town, where the fighting occurred. The airbase was attacked and no aircraft were able to take off. From then on, we knew that all the aircraft had been destroyed on the ground--they were mainly helicopters. It was only toward 1000 that two F-5's showed up to save what still remained after this attack.

"I am sure," he added, "after what I endured in this attack, that I do not hesitate to describe as historic, that the war against the Saharan people is a mistake. We are fighting for a cause that is not [word indistinct]. I have always been taught that I had to defend myself and especially defend my country from Algerian and Cuban mercenaries [words indistinct]. I do not see any Cubans. [passage indistinct]

"Whether in the case of the attack on the first two positions, in the case of the attack on Rebieb where the population was subjected to a [word indistinct] regime, or in the case of the attack on the very center of the town of Smara, the Saharans attacked with a (?determination) that surprised us. After an hour's fighting, I felt that resistance was weak. As for the number of Moroccan soldiers in Smara, I cannot give an exact figure but I know that there are thousands of us. And it is this which already confirms to me the feeling that our army has been totally routed, and is in total disarray. Morale is absolutely desperate," noted Abdellahoui Ahmed, Warrant Officer (adjudant), No 1164/60, father of three children, a native of Arfoud.

Corporal Chouggoune Mustapha, No 2003, aged 22, with 4 years of military life, vehemently denounced the situation which Hassan II maintains within the country. "I was born in a large family of 11, my father was unable to work, and for what wages should he work [words indistinct]. For all these reasons I joined the army in the hope of supporting myself most of the time. I am in the army simply to earn my bread and support my family. But I have no possibility of doing otherwise. However, I do not wish in the least to defend this affair which the king wishes to make his own. In any case, here I am a prisoner. I ask myself what is the immediate future of all those lives that I have left behind me."

CAPTURED SOVIET WEAPONS DISPLAYED IN SMARA

LD162208 Rabat Domestic Service in Arabic 2000 GMT 16 Oct 79 LD

[Summary] A delegation of diplomats and national and international pressmen went to Smara today and noticed that it had not been damaged at all and that no mercenary was able to enter it, contrary to the claims made by Algerian propaganda organs.

Our reporter was among the members of the delegation. Here is his report:

A press mission went to Smara today representing the national, Arab and international press, and including the ambassadors of certain states accredited to our country and military attaches, so they could see for themselves the security conditions in Smara following the treacherous attack launched by the mercenaries, who met their ugliest defeat so far at the hands of our heroic troops.

At a press conference held in Smara, Lieutenant Colonel al-Ghushdami, commander of the Smara garrison, focused attention on the battle waged by our heroic forces against the invaders, who were taught a lesson by our heroic soldiers. He hailed the courage and heroism of Commander Idris al-Harthi, who died defending Smara.

Lieutenant Colonel al-Ghushdami then described the attack on Smara. Replying to a question about the presence of foreign elements which backed the mercenaries, he said: "It is true that uncircumsized persons were among the mercenaries' dead." Moreover, weapons and medical boxes with the Arabic inscription "Libya" were also seized.

"The press delegation then visited the place where the weapons, ammunition and military vehicles left behind by the enemy on the battlefield were on display. Among the weapons were Stalin organ types B10 and B11; Soviet-made 75mm machineguns; Soviet-made (?Kraz) 7.62mm weapons; Russian AML machineguns; Mag 4,500 meter [as heard], and Kalashnikoffs with Eastern figures and Arab letters on them. The enemy also left behind a number of vehicles, landrovers and other vehicles."

The delegation then toured the town of Smara and found no traces of any attack inside the town.

The delegation went to El Aaiun afterward where the pressmen were met at the airport by Sulayman al-Haddad, governor of the province. The delegation went to one of the hospitals in El Aaiun to see one of the bodies which the treacherous enemy left behind on the battlefield. It shows that it belongs to a foreigner, a non-Muslim, a fact which confirms the intervention of certain quarters on the side of the mercenaries' strike against Morocco.

BOTH SDAR, MOROCCO CLAIM VICTORY IN MAHBES

Algiers Report

LD161440 Algiers Domestic Service in Arabic 1200 GMT 16 Oct 79 LD

[Text] A new military victory has been achieved by the Saharan revolutionaries and a devastating defeat has been inflicted on the Moroccan royal invasion forces in the Western Sahara. A few days after the historic operation of Smara, Mahbes in the northeast of the Sahara came under attack from the Saharan People's Army.

A source close to the SDAR Defense Ministry says that Mahbes has been liberated by the fighters of the Saharan People's Army, inflicting considerable losses in personnel and material among the royal forces, despite the intensified intervention of aircraft. The source adds that the operation left behind hundreds of killed and wounded in addition to those taken prisoner. The commander of the Moroccan forces fled in the first hours of fighting. During the operation huge amounts of heavy and light weapons were either seized or destroyed [words indistinct].

Moroccan Communique

LD162138 Rabat Domestic Service in Arabic 2000 GMT 16 Oct 79 LD

[Ministry of Information communique]

[Text] A column of mercenaries tried to occupy the garrison of Mahbes on Sunday, 14 October 1979, during a fierce attack in which about 1,200 heavily armed mercenaries took part. The forces of the Mahbes garrison--numbering 780 men--engaged the column of mercenaries in a fierce battle lasting all day Sunday, during which the enemy received important reinforcements to compensate its losses.

During the battle, formations of military aircraft belonging to the Moroccan Royal Air Force intervened and chased the enemy, inflicting several losses. The mercenaries left on the battlefield a large number of bodies, including a number of dead foreigners who had in their possession drugs and bottles of alcohol.

The garrison of Mahbes suffered 141 men killed, wounded and missing, while the enemy lost 350 men killed and 75 military vehicle totally destroyed. Our forces seized a large quantity of modern weapons used in the attack.

CABINET APPROVES WAGE AGREEMENT WITH STATE ATTORNEYS

TA161314 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1200 GMT 16 Oct 79 TA

[Text] At noon the Cabinet endorsed the wage agreement with the attorneys. Nine ministers voted for the agreement, three ministers--Simha Ehrlich, Gid'on Pat and Aharon Abu-Hatzera--voted against it, and another three ministers abstained. The education minister voted for the agreement although he believes that it deals a hard blow to the country's wage system and may completely undermine it. Minister Hammer believes the government must honor agreements. Our correspondent remarks that the government legal adviser promised that immediately after the agreement with the attorneys is approved he will submit his opinion about linking the teachers' wages to that of the engineers. Justice Minister Tamir, the government legal adviser, and the state attorney expressed their satisfaction with the decision. The finance minister said he hopes that the other public sectors understand the unique nature of the agreement with the attorneys.

More on Decision

TA161322 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English 1200 GMT 16 Oct 79 TA

[Text] Israel's Cabinet has approved a controversial wage agreement with the state prosecutors in a Cabinet meeting that ended just a few minutes ago. At the prime minister's office, here is Jack Katzenel. [begin recording]

[Katzenel] Ostensibly, the issue was whether the government should honor the wage agreement with the state prosecutors, but Cabinet Secretary Arye Na'or says no one suggested at the meeting today that it should be abrogated. Instead, the finance minister, Simha Ehrlich, proposed that it should be submitted to the labor court, where his objections to the agreement would be considered. However, the Cabinet decided against this by 9 votes to 3, with 3 abstentions, and the wage agreement was approved. Voicing satisfaction with the agreement was Justice Minister Shmu'el Tamir.

[Tamir] I think the government came out stronger as a result of the decision and the rule of law was further established in our country, and I think it's a very important decision, a crossroad of our rule of law in this country.

[Katzenel] Isn't there a danger that other trade unions are going to demand the same wage increases that the state prosecutors received?

[Tamir] No, here was a very exceptional case in the wake of the increase of crime, of black money, and the need to combat them, to strengthen the whole judicial structure and the imposition of law, enforcement of law, and, therefore, this was a very exceptional case, but above all living up to signed agreements is the issue and it was positively decided. [end recording]

The decision averted a possible Cabinet crisis. The Democratic Movement, headed by Deputy Prime Minister Yadin, had said it would leave the government if the wage pact were not upheld.

GUSH HEADQUARTERS ASKS GOVERNMENT TO RECONSIDER ACTIONS

TA161339 Tel Aviv MA'ARIV in Hebrew 16 Oct 79 pp 1, 2 TA

[By Ya'aqov Erez and Yosef Tzuriyel]

[Excerpt] There was no additional attempt during the night by Gush Emunim members to seize new footholds and the Gush Secretariat's decision to evacuate at 2200 all the footholds remaining last night has been maintained.

This morning it was learned that the 21 "holders" who were arrested during yesterday's evacuation will be put on trial in military courts.

It has been learned that various people from the Gush Emunim Secretariat who are opposed to the line taken, are not satisfied with the "way in which matters were presented to the public." These people are opposed to a demonstration through "settling" by those who are not members of the nuclei who are to settle in those sites.

Last night the actions headquarters [of Gush Emunim] called on the government to release the detainees and "avoid taking revenge." The headquarters personnel held talks with ministers and MKs who promised their full aid in achieving the main target: A declaration of barren land as land upon which it is possible to establish widespread Jewish settlements.

The announcement issued last night by the operational headquarters says: "We ask the government to make a careful study, in good spirit, of signposts in this campaign and to understand that guaranteeing hundreds of thousands, not a few thousand, dunams would help prevent the autonomy from becoming a Palestinian state."

DAVAR Comments

TA161436 Tel Aviv DAVAR in Hebrew 16 Oct 79 p 9 TA

[Hagay Eshed commentary: "Chain Reaction From a Creation of Facts"]

[Text] Anyone who wishes to can regard the Cabinet decision of the day before yesterday about additional land for settlements in Judaea and Samaria as a surrender to Gush Emunim pressure. Undoubtedly there is more than a grain of truth in this. Anyone who wants to can regard the Gush Emunim political demonstration--the establishment of "footholds" in places intended for settlement in accordance with the "Drobles" plan of the Jewish Agency's settlement department--as a continuation of the Gush Emunim pressure on the government. There is an even greater amount of truth in this. We can also go on to say something else which is true--that this government, even more than its predecessors, is being constantly torn between contradictory pressures and contradictory commitments and promises, and every now and then it has to decide among them under the heavy weight of demonstrations and strikes of various types.

By the way, the Gush Emunim actions do not deviate from the general Israeli scene of strikes and demonstrations and the economic and political damage they cause, or the breaking of the law and defiance of the government they involve--for example, the Bank Le'umi strike, the strikes by the lawyers and the X-ray technicians, the teachers and communications workers and so on and so on, including the many cases of circumventions and violating court orders to work.

All of these--in the past, present and future--are ways of forcing government decisions and actions, both by their nature and in their timing. Not even one of them has any justification and all of them are the consequences of a government which neither rules nor functions, a government which makes decisions only under the pressure of strikes and demonstrations, which leave it no alternative.

But this is only a part of the picture and not its main part. Even the government on its own initiative, beyond any of the pressures and internal wrestling within it, apparently feels that there is no way to avoid speeding up the timetable of the decisions concerning the future of Judaea and Samaria. Pressure is being put on the government by Minister Arik Sharon and Gush Emunim, but it is difficult for the government to oppose the pressure. The government even wants to support it and maybe even invite it.

We are witnessing a chain reaction. The first action in this direction was not taken by the Government of Israel. It began with the fateful decisions made by the EEC countries. They decided to completely reject the Camp David agreements. They decided to ignore the timetable for the implementation of the agreements and the decision embodied in these agreements--to reject the decision on the fate of Judaea and Samaria and a solution to the Palestinian problem, according to the timetable for the foundation of the autonomy, that is over the next 5-6 years. The European countries--especially West Germany and Belgium--decided to jump to the head of the line and together to push forward in dealing with a solution to the Palestinian problem now. From the perspective of the Camp David agreements and the implementation of the peace agreement with Egypt, this is putting the cart before the horse. This is because from the beginning of the Egyptian peace initiative, if we can call it this, this was the fateful dilemma--what comes first, a peace agreement with Egypt or a solution to the Palestinian problem? The question is whether to start with the peace agreement with Egypt and its implementation in order to create a new situation in the Middle East which would restrict the threshold of expectations by Jordan and the PLO and make it easier to find a solution to the Palestinian problem, or to start with the attempt to solve the Palestinian problem with all its issues and speed up the decision on the question of the PLO and its participation in the negotiations over the establishment of a Palestinian state headed by it right now.

Nobody with any views is proposing bringing the PLO into negotiations dealing with its removal from the political arena and, as a concession, establishing a state headed by it. Every wise person with any views must understand that this is the meaning of incorporating the PLO into negotiations, because there is a necessary link between the question of whom one talks with and what one talks about. The Europeans decided to skip over the condition of the PLO's recognition of Israel (called the Yariv-Shem-Tov formulation in Israel). They have already decided to negotiate with the PLO over an agreement with it for a solution to the problem. Thus a chain reaction has been created of polarized positions and speeding up of timetables for decisions, in order to turn the bowl upside down.

All the pressure for recognition of the PLO and its incorporation into the negotiations means speeding up the decisions on the future of Judaea and Samaria. All these pressures are causing a chain reaction of the creation of political and settlement facts, which, without the pressure to "recognize the PLO now" (under various conditions or without any conditions), could have possibly been either avoided or rejected.

There is no point in throwing all the responsibility for the chain reaction on the Europeans alone. It is also assumed that they do not intend these results. Both in Israel and in the United States there are many people with good intentions, who want peace and a solution to the Palestinian problem. In Egypt there is also, apparently, internal wrestling at the top concerning the question of whether it is possible to put off the decision on the Palestinian problem, how long it can be put off and under what conditions.

Paradoxically, the members of Gush Emunim and the revival movement who want to torpedo the peace agreement with Egypt are, willingly or unwillingly, taking part in the chain reaction of creating facts that will hasten the decisions on the future of Judaea and Samaria, which is the other side of the coin of the solution to the Palestinian problem, with all its aspects. It has already been said more than once: Peace now may easily turn into war now. The connecting link between these two is "recognition of the PLO now."

IDF Involvement

TA161007 Tel Aviv HA'ARETZ in Hebrew 16 Oct 79 p 1 TA

[By Ze'ev Schiff]

[Text] Yesterday, training and maneuvers at several of the IDF's main training bases were completely disrupted because the army was forced to send out hundreds of troops from the bases--halting exercises and lessons--in order to move against the members of Gush Emunim who set up imaginary footholds throughout Judaea and Samaria.

Military sources said that in addition to this the IDF had noted an enormous waste of money for having had to send forces out on "games of hide and seek with Gush Emunim"--as this was described by defense sources. Yesterday alone many dozens of vehicles were used: Trucks, jeeps, command cars and buses. In addition, a plane and a helicopter were sent up for many hours during the day for aerial inspections.

A great deal of fuel was wasted in the campaign, as well as thousands of portions of battle rations. These campaigns also place a burden on officers in the central command headquarters and the military government headquarters and also involve the GHQ and the heads of the Defense Ministry.

Above and beyond the waste of thousands of work and training days, fuel and so on, there is serious damage which is difficult to assess. This is a blow at maneuvers and training which may in the end adversely affect alertness. Courses and exercises are worked out in advance by days and hours, as, too, are the training areas for the different units, according to an annual plan. The loss of training days is almost impossible to make up because the course days have been set in advance.

Military sources also said that such campaigns will also end up by harming the troops' morale because of having to fight against Jews and lawbreakers.

Yesterday, for example, men and women soldiers from three large training bases took part in the campaigns against Gush Emunim. In addition to this, yet another central training base was put on alert. This, too, harmed routine training.

As for yesterday's campaign, it is reported that it spread out over the whole district of Judaea and Samaria--Tulkarm, Ramallah, Nabulus, Hebron, Jericho, Bethlehem and also the region south of Mt Hebron near the Lucifer Police Station. During the day planes and lookout posts located 29 Gush Emunim footholds and, according to the IDF, by nightfall they had evacuated 28 of the footholds. There were 20-30 people in each of the footholds, with light equipment, who for the most part set up a flagpole on the spot and flew the Israeli flag. There were cases where Gush Emunim people demanded that the troops should remove them, but then they refused to move. In several cases there were breaches of the peace and the IDF reports that 21 people were arrested.

Settlement Head Comments

TA161337 Tel Aviv HA'ARETZ in Hebrew 16 Oct 79 pp 1, 2 TA

[By 'Aqiva Eldar]

[Text] "The existing rural settlements established in Judaea, Samaria and Gaza areas, which are densely populated by Arabs, are a passing episode, and the Cabinet decision concerning the land does not change anything on this matter," the head of the Jewish Agency Settlement Department, Prof Ra'anan Weitz, said yesterday at a meeting of the Jewish Agency's Settlement Committee.

The meeting was convened in order to discuss Professor Weitz' appeal against the settlement priorities. According to Professor Weitz, the entire settlement budget--both that of the Jewish Agency and that of the government--is about $150 million. In order to implement even the minimal programs the budget will have to be about $250 million--a fantastic demand per se, under the present conditions--but the significance of Matityahu Drobles' program--Weitz said--concerning the establishment of 40 settlements in Judaea and Samaria is raising the budget to $500 million, that is a greater budget than that needed for the development of all the ministeries put together.

Professor Weitz added that a billion Israeli pounds are lacking for the housing budget for existing settlements--not to mention the projected ones. The situation in the economic field--he said--is also being increasingly undermined, because instead of developing it, settlement budgets are being used for building temporary camps, building access roads, payments for the installment of telephones and so on.

In view of this, he stressed, "there should be no talk of grandiose plans, but of establishing 60 settlements over the next 3 years--of which 30 settlements are already intended (for the Pithat Shalom, the Jordan Rift Valley and so on) and the argument is only over 30 settlements."

Professor Weitz proposed that these settlements should not be planned for Judaea and Samaria, since their establishment in the area would be politically hazardous, creating difficulties in foreign policy and publicity and, in particular, would cause a slide toward annexation--something which would endanger the very existence of the Jewish state. Professor Weitz said that there were not suitable conditions in the areas densely populated by Arabs for the survival of self-supporting settlements (i.e. land, climate, regional structure and so on).

Land Ownership Outlined

TA161616 Tel Aviv HA'ARETZ in Hebrew 16 Oct 79 pp 1, 2 TA

[By 'Uzi Benziman]

[Text] The Cabinet decision to allocate government land for the strengthening of seven settlements in Judaea and Samaria took into account the possibility that in several cases appeals for ownership of plots of land described as the government's will be submitted by Arab inhabitants.

Taking this possibility into account, the Cabinet decided that its allocation of lands depends on a final decision by the government's legal adviser concerning the boundaries of the land. The criteria for defining the land as state owned were: Either plots specifically registered as belonging to the Jordanian crown, or unowned land (which is not close to settlement locations) which has not been cultivated for the last decade. For this purpose land is considered cultivated even if it is stony; while unregistered land which has been cultivated over the last 10 years, even if there are no ownership papers, is not considered state land.

All the government and legal elements with whom the HA'ARETZ correspondent spoke yesterday claimed that there are no new definitions of state land and that the land has been found as a result of precise factfinding efforts and not as a result of any legal tortuousness. Cabinet ministers and legal experts in senior posts told the HA'ARETZ correspondent that in defining the land allocated to settlements as state land, the criteria used are those accepted in the Jordanian legal system. This was done to guarantee, as far as possible, that there would be no claims of ownership of these lands; however, there may be individual cases of justified appeals claiming ownership of land defined as state-owned, just as unfounded appeals may be submitted. That is why it has been decided that the government legal adviser will make a final decision on whether all the plots allocated yesterday will be given to the settlements. The legal adviser will do this after boundaries have been determined for the plots allocated by the Cabinet the day before yesterday.

If, after the government legal adviser's decision, there are appeals for ownership of lands, they will be discussed by a legal appeals committee appointed by the military government. Thus, litigation in the high court of appeals will not be necessary.

The allocated land is a relatively small part of the land Minister Ari'el Sharon wanted to have seized. Here is a breakdown of the territory:

--In Qedumim, Sharon wanted to expropriate 1,300 dunams. (In accordance with the Cabinet decision, only 220 dunams will be put at the settlement's disposal.)

--In 'Ofra the minister of agriculture wanted to seize 400 dunams. (In accordance with the government legal adviser's opinion it was decided that there is no state land in this area.)

--In Bet Horon Sharon wanted to seize 700 dunams. (The Cabinet authorized 150 dunams.)

--In Giv'on B, Sharon wanted to expropriate 85 dunams from Jewish landowners. (The Cabinet decided to purchase this land, not to appropriate it.)

--In Elqana B, Sharon wanted to put 175 dunams at the settlement's disposal. (It emerged that this area had been bought by Jews but this purchase was appealed, and it was canceled by the Nabulus court.)

The Cabinet decided to refrain, for the moment, from dealing with this plot. There is a government-owned plot of 150 dunams 8 km away.

--In Elqana, Sharon proposed the seizure of 80 dunams. (The Cabinet decided to allocate 350 dunams, which is state land.)

--In Giv'on, Sharon recommended seizing 1,500 dunams. (The Cabinet decided to put 700 dunams at the settlement's disposal.)

The difference between Sharon's proposals and the Cabinet decisions is due to the fact that the minister of agriculture did not distinguish between government and private land, while the Cabinet--following the legal adviser's opinion--decided to put only government land at the disposal of the settlements.

Expropriation Decrees

TA16'630 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1600 GMT 16 Oct 79 TA

[Text] The inhabitants of Al-Khidr near Bethlehem have received expropriation orders for the lands on which the town of Efrat is to be established. Our correspondent Pinhas 'Inbari has toured the area and was shown these decrees, which state that the land is expropriated for military purposes and that its owners are requested to come to the offices of the trustee of absentee peoperty to receive their compensation.

Our correspondent emphasizes that the decrees talk about the expropriation [hafqa'a] of these lands, whereas the military government official defines the area as seized land [shetah tafus].

Most of the plots which have been expropriated for Efrat are uncultivated plots, but there are some cultivated plots among them as well. Even though the Cabinet had decided to set up the town of Efrat only on government-owned lands, the owners of private lands in the area have not yet received any notice repealing the expropriation.

Arabs Dispute Claim

TA170810 Jerusalem POST in English 17 Oct 79 p 2 TA

[Text] Villagers of Al-Khidr near Bethlehem yesterday disputed the government's assertion that the planned urban centre of Efrat will be built on land neither owned nor cultivated by Arabs.

The villagers showed QOL YISRA'EL reporter Pinhas 'Inbari letters from the custodian of absentee property in Bethlehem informing them they can request compensation for land expropriated in (Wadi Nis) and (Halth Kikar), 'which are part of the lands of Al-Khidr." The letters, dated March 22, 1979, added that the lands were expropriated for military purposes by order number 79/8.

Indicating this did not constitute government recognition of Arab ownership, the letters added the claimants must present proof they own the land.

The villagers find that a difficult condition to meet, since the disputed lands--like most of the land in the West Bank--are not registered.

The law says that land that is not cultivated or registered is state land. That appears to be a point for the government.

But Arabs maintain the land has been theirs for generations.

Moshe Moscowitz, the director of the Harey Yehuda Company which is building Efrat, told the Jerusalem POST a careful examination of the land registry produced no proof that Arab villagers own the 2,000 dunams earmarked for Efrat.

Scattered cultivated patches totalling 300 dunams were not requisitioned, he said.

But 'Inbari said he saw Efrat's fence pass through a vineyard. The villagers said they were told they could cultivate their lands only this year, he added.

On Sunday the Cabinet issued an announcement saying that any land expropriations on the West Bank for the purpose of new settlements would be made on state lands.

Meanwhile, Gush Emunim yesterday drew up plans for sit-ins throughout the West Bank to force the government to seize 200,000 dunams for Jewish settlement.

The movement was heartened yesterday when police released all 21 squatters arrested during Monday's demonstration.

HA'ARETZ CITES DEFENSE REACTION TO TRUCE PLAN

TA151300 Tel Aviv HA'ARETZ in Hebrew 15 Oct 79 p 1 TA

[By Ze'ev Schiff, HA'ARETZ military correspondent]

[Text] Washington suggested to the Syrians that it will induce Israel to stop attacking terrorist targets in Lebanon and to desist from flying its planes over Lebanese territory, if Syria agrees to endorse the American plan for a southern Lebanon settlement, which also obligates the terrorists to withdraw from the north bank of the Al-Litani River and evacuate their enclave in Tyre.

In response to these American pronouncements, defense circles last night said that Israel will take no part in the implementation of plans that endanger its security and strengthen its enemies. "So long as there is no guarantee that Lebanon will stop serving as a base for the PLO, Israel will take no part in carrying out any such plans. Israel will not allow the existence of a strategic back-up area for operations against itself in exchange for stopping strikes on the other side of the border," a defense source said regarding the American pronouncements on the Lebanon settlement.

As it turns out, Washington has not yet submitted its proposals to Israel. Such proposals, including apparent "commitments" by Israel, were brought, on the other hand, before the Lebanese and Syrian Governments. Syria has conveyed these proposals to the PLO.

It also turns out that the American proposal undertakes to induce Israel to let the Lebanese Army deploy its forces up to the International border, including within the Haddad enclave; to induce Israel to persuade Major Haddad to let the Lebanese Army enter southern Lebanon; and to make Israel promise to stop its routine flights over Lebanese territory and to stop attacking terrorist targets north of the Al-Litani River. In exchange, the Syrians are asked to consent that the terrorists withdraw from the area north of the Al-Litani, including from Tyre. The terrorists will undertake, for their part, not to penetrate into southern Lebanon and not to infiltrate into Israel across the Lebanese border. According to this proposal by Washington, the UN will be in charge of monitoring the implementation of the agreement--and to this end UNIFIL forces will be reinforced.

TEHRAN CARRIES MORE ON INTERVIEW WITH FOREIGN MINISTER YAZDI

LD161356 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 16 Oct 79 LD

[Part II of interview by unnamed Tehran radio correspondent with Foreign Minister Yazdi on 15 October--recorded; place not specified]

[Text] [Question] I would like to ask about the purchase of spare parts for weapons being used by the Iranian Army. As you know, the prime minister has emphasized the need to strengthen the air force. On the other hand, experience has shown that in some cases--such as those of Egypt and Somalia following their break in relations with the Soviet Union--it has not been easy for countries suddenly to change the weapons used by their armies. As you said, America raises some conditions about the purchase of arms by Iran. I also wish to refer to F-14 fighters. You said how much we are in need of foreign experts in order to make use of them. You referred to this issue earlier in this interview. It seems that America does not wish to give us the spare parts for these fighters. Bearing in mind the goals which the Islamic Republic is pursuing--the eradication of the roots of imperialism and exploitation--I would like to ask you to explain how the Ministry of Foreign Affairs wishes to solve the question of obtaining spare parts.

[Answer] I should explain that the Ministry of Foreign Affairs will only enter onto the scene when the Ministry of Defense has formulated its programs according to the policies which the government defines concerning the army. When they face political problems or when it becomes a political and diplomatic issue, then we will enter the scene.

There are some conditions which may be acceptable to us. For instance, in the sale of the spare parts and other items needed by our army, the Americans say that we should pay the price of these items cash in advance. From a commercial point of view it is a pressure on us to pay in advance, but at the same time it is not a condition which is contrary to our independence in action and the independence of our country. We can certainly ask them to pay cash for certain items that we sell them. Paying cash for what we purchase is not contrary to our independence. It is a commercial issue and concerns our commercial relations. However, there are other conditions that are not acceptable to us. For instance, if they say that we give you this item provided you will give us permission to enter your house anytime we wish, this is contrary to and against our independence, and this condition will not be acceptable to us.

[Question] Mr Yazdi, these planes were commensurate with the imperialist policies which America was pursuing here, and the Government of the Islamic Republic does not follow such policies. As far as I have read, each plane costs 250 million tuman. According to an earlier interview with you, these planes cannot be used without the assistance of U.S. technicians and, naturally, the Government of the Islamic Republic cannot accept such a thing. Also, it was decided that the Revolution Council should come to a decision concerning these planes. Could you explain about these matters?

[Answer] I have expressed my opinion before. I have explained the problems of maintaining these planes under the present conditions and the heavy expenses which the maintenance of these planes would place on our nation's budget. Also, the keeping of these planes and the continuing of their maintenance will make us dependent on America even from the viewpoint of human resources, for if we want to start making use of these planes, at least 200 or 300 Americans must immediately come to Iran. If these Americans come to Iran, they will bring their wives and children.

Then, they will want schools for their wives and children. These schools will need teachers, and these teachers also have wives and children.

Altogether, it will be the repeat of the same old problems and would necessitate the presence of a number of American advisers in Iran which is not in our interest. However, this depends on the view of the Revolution Council. They have concluded that they themselves should investigate the matter and express an opinion. Of course, expressing our opinion does not mean that we have the right to independently make a decision. No, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs does not have the right to independently come to a decision.

But in investigating the relations between Iran and the United States we came across certain problems, and when investiating these problems, we should give our views to the Council of Ministers. The Council of Ministers shall decide on those issues which they can decide independently, and those issues on which they cannot decide they shall refer to the Revolution Council. We have informed the government about our views concerning these investigations. It is beyond our sphere of authority, but we have expressed our opinion.

[Question] As my last question: Since foreign governments have been accused of interfering in the affairs of Kordestan, and our foreign policy cannot ignore the Kordestan issue, I wish to know your views on the problems in Kordestan and whether it is not better to look for peaceful solutions there rather than resort to military solutions.

[Answer] Instead of speaking of a peaceful solution, it is better to talk of a political solution. Military operations will only provide certain results and should be resorted to when they are the continuation of the political solution. In order to bring one's political solution to fruition, in some cases one is forced to resort to military operations; but under no circumstances can one solve a social problem through military operations--not anywhere in the world. The military operations should be employed in the service of finding a political solution. Now, political solutions are based on two elements--the internal and the foreign elements.

The internal element is like what we are facing in Kordestan--the actions taken by the government, discussions with the people in Kordestan, identifying the root causes of some of these difficulties in the region, determining and implementing solutions to these problems. This is the concern of the Ministry of Interior, and my dear colleague Mr Sabbaghian is acting on it, and acting very well, too.

However, there are certain issues which concern the foreign policy of the country--questions which affect the situation in Kordestan and which have a foreign basis. First of all, one should study and clearly determine what these foreign elements are; and secondly, how these foreign elements can be dissociated from the events in Kordestan.

Dissociating them can be done in two ways: directly or indirectly. By directly I mean that one starts a dialog directly with the side interfering in such a complex problem, in such a conspiracy, and one tries to solve the problem. The indirect way is to identify the people who are interfering there and put them under pressure through different means so that one prevents them from continuing their work. Our diplomacy should have and does have the flexibility to make use of all these different methods in order to put an end to foreign influences in the affairs of Kordestan.

EIGHT MORE PRINCIPLES OF CONSTITUTION APPROVED

LD162350 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 16 Oct 79 LD

[Text] The Council for the Final Study of the Constitution approved another eight principles of the constitution during its 46th open session this afternoon. Our correspondent has sent the following report from today's session of the Council for the inal Study of the Constitution:

[Correspondent--begin recording] On the basis of one of the principles approved during today's open session of the Council for the Final Study of the Constitution, the president of the republic will take an oath at the National Consultative Assembly at a session attended by the president of the supreme court and the members of the Council of the Guardians of the Constitution, and will sign the document for the oath of office. The text of the document for the oath of office, to be read by the president of the republic, is as follows:

In the name of God, the compassionate, the merciful:

I, the president, before the holy Koran and the Iranian nation, do swear by the omnisicient, almighty God, to safeguard the official faith and the regime of the Islamic Republic and the state constitution and to consecrate my entire ability and powers along the path of carrying out the responsibilities I have shouldered and to devote myself to service to the people and toward the exaltation of the state, the promotion of faith and morality, support for right and the dissemination of justice; to refrain from any willfulness; to protect the freedom and sanctity of individuals and the rights prescribed by the constitution for the nation; not to shrink from any measure aimed at sentineling the marches and the political, economic and cultural independence of the country; and by seeking succor from God and in following in the steps of the prophet of Islam and the holy imam--may peace be upon them--to continue to safeguard faithfully, devotedly and with self-sacrifice the power entrusted to me by the nation as a sacred trust and then to hand it over to he who is elected by the nation after me.

This principle was approved with 53 votes for, 2 against and with 2 abstentions.

During today's afternoon open session of the council, held under the chairmanship of Mr Beheshti, eight principles of the draft constitution, which were connected with the tasks and responsibilities of the presidency of the republic, were studied and approved.

On the basis of the next principle which was approved with 41 votes for, 4 against and with 5 abstentions, the president of the republic is dutybound to sign and to place at the disposal of responsible officials for execution the matters approved by the majlis or by a referendum, after these have passed through the legal stages and have been communicated to him.

The next principle says that the president proposes an individual as prime minister and, after obtaining the vote of consent from the National Consultative Assembly, he will issue the order for his appointment as prime minister. This principle was approved with 53 votes for, 3 votes against and 5 abstentions. During the investigation of this principle Mr Rabbani-Shirazi made a speech in opposition, saying: Here, we do not need a prime minister, since we have a leader. Therefore, a council should be set up consisting of all the ministers and headed by the president of the republic. This council should take over the administration of the country's affairs. This action will prevent the multiplicity of centers of power and will not thereby bring about multiplicity.

Then, Dr Ayad spoke in opposition: In the system whereby the president of the republic will himself choose the minister and the majlis has no right to elect, there will be no contradiction. But when the majlis also has to give its views with regard to the election of ministers, then the question of the parties and the majority is raised, which will bring about difficulties. He also added: In principle, the vote of consent has been so created that the president of the republic should not elect somebody who is not liked by the majlis. Therefore, before the president proposes somebody for the prime ministry, the majlis should give its vote of consent for that person's benefit.

Then, Mr Makarem Shirazi took the rostrum and said: In preserving our country, which is made up of various languages and forces, we need a stable authority heading executive power. Of course, the leadership authority should be preserved in its place, but let us say that he does not directly interefere in executive affairs. In that case, we would need a stable authority on executive issues to undertake to preserve national unity and solve crises and problems of the realm. Should this stable authority not be there, problems will arise. The ministers and the prime minister cannot be stable authorities since they are responsible to the majlis and they cannot be changed. Here, the president of the republic becomes necessary who cannot be changed by the majlis. Had we directly brought in the [Khomeyni] office of the leadership and made it directly responsible for executive affairs, there could have been the possibility of omitting the position of the president of the republic and there would only have been the position of the leader.

In most of the countries which have a situation similar to ours, there is a stable authority called the president of the republic and a changeable authority entitled the prime minister; since the prime minister wishes to cooperate with the president, the election of such an individual as candidate to the Prime Ministry should take place at the discretion of the president of the republic. Then the majlis should give him a vote of confidence.

Another principle says: The president of the republic, within the limits of his powers and tasks, is responsible to the nation. The manner of investigating the renunciation of this responsibility will be determined by the law. This principle was approved with 51 votes for, 3 against and 5 abstentions.

On the basis of the next principle, which was approved with 56 votes for, 3 against with no abstentions, the awarding of state decorations are encumbent on the president of the republic.

Similarly, in accordance with the next principle, the signing of treaties, protocols, agreements and contracts by the Iranian Government with other governments, and also the signing of treaties connected with international alliances, following their approval by the National Consultative Assembly, are up to the president of the republic or his legal representative. This principle was approved with 48 votes for, 6 votes against and 5 abstentions.

The last principle to be approved at today's session with 52 votes for, 1 vote against and 6 abstentions, says: Pertaining to the absence or the illness of the president of the republic, a council called the Provisional Council of the Presidency, consisting of the prime minister, the speaker of the National Consultative Assembly and the president of the supreme court of the state, will carry out the duty of the president of the republic.

What is meant is that it should not stand in for the president of the republic for a period exceeding 2 months.

Pertaining to the dismissal of the president of the republic or pertaining to the fact that the presidential term of a certain person is over and the new president of the republic has not yet been elected, the duties of the presidency are also entrusted to this council.

In the preaganda speech today, Mr Mohammad Javad Hojjati Kermani, the elected representative of Kerman, referred to the imminence of the anniversary of the tragedy of Kerman's Grand Mosque. He said: Last year, on 16 October, one of the most tragic incidents in the course of the Pahlavi dynasty, that is, the assault on the Grand Mosque of Kerman, took place. In this tragedy, our Kerman brothers and sisters faced the most criminal operations by the barbarous officials of the blood-spilling Pahlavi regime. This crime was a new turning point in awakening the ideas of the Iranian people and of the world against that regime. He added: Today, in Kerman, public mourning is being held to commemorate those martyrs who lost their lives during that tragedy and who cemented their blood with that of other martyrs along the path of Iran's Islamic revolution, led by His Great Eminence the Ayatollah Imam Khomeyni.

The representatives of Kerman said: The tragedies engendered by the regime, whether they were the tragedies of Abadan's Rex Cinema, Kerman's Grand Mosque and the Imam Reza Hospital in Mashhad or other tragedies, force us all to come out of our shells out of respect for the innocent blood of these martyrs, and in order to bring to a burgeoning state the sapling of the revolution, and so that this Islamic state can be made more shipshape and will work in order to please God and the people. This is incumbent on us all, whether young or old, and we should know that all our martyrs are expecting us to do so in reverence to their blood. I salute the holy souls of all the martyrs and call on our friends to rise in memory to all the martyrs and recite the exordium chapter from the Koran.

At the conclusion of the speech by Mr Hojjati Kermani, the representatives stood up and recited the exordium chapter in order to gladden the souls of the martyrs who followed the path of revolution and the martyrs of the tragedy of Kerman's Grand Mosque.

The 47th open session of the Council for the Final Study of the Constitution will be held at 3 pm tomorrow afternoon. [end recording]

KHOMEYNI'S SON CRITICIZES NEW LEADERSHIP CLAUSES

NC151535 Paris AFP in English 1522 GMT 15 Oct 79 NC

[Excerpt] Tehran, Oct 15 (AFP)--The son of Ayatollah Rohollah Khomeyni today attacked the Iranian constitutional assembly for giving wide temporal powers, including command of the armed forces, to a spiritual leader who did not have to be Iranian.

If you think Islam has no frontiers you must be joking, Hojjat ol-Eslam Ahmad Khomeyni said in a letter to assembly chairman Ayatollah Hossein Ali Montazeri. He pointed out that under the proposed new constitution, the president of Iran could be appointed by an Iraqi, a Pakistani or a Kuwaiti if he were head of the Shi'ite Muslim sect to which most Iranians belong.

Hojjat ol-Eslam Khomeyni observed that the leader of the Shi'ites a few years ago came from Iraq, where the sect also has most of the population as its members. He could also be Lebanese, Pakistani, Afghan or from one of the Gulf states.

BAZARGAN RECEIVES BAHRAINI AMBASSADOR 16 OCT

LD161238 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 16 Oct 79 LD

[Text] The Bahraini ambassador to the Islamic Republic of Iran met and talked with the prime minister this morning. During the meeting Mr as-Sabah, the Bahraini ambassador, presented his credentials to Mr Mehdi Bazargan, prime minister of the Provisional Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran. In a speech the ambassador expressed his country's interest in maintaining the fraternal and Islamic relations between the two countries. He said he hoped the the allies of international imperialism would not be able to damage the friendship and relations between the two countries. Engineer Bazargan in reply thanked him and said that the view of the leader and the Government of Iran is to maintain and expand relations based on Islamic brotherhood with all the neighboring Muslim countries, especially Bahrain.

Ambassador Comments on Relations

LD161738 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 16 Oct 79 LD

[Text] The new Bahraini ambassador to Iran announced in an interview today: Bahrain supports and has faith in the revolution and the Islamic Republic of Iran. He added: We value the constructive measures of the Imam Khomeyni and appreciate his active role.

Mr as-Sabah, Bahrain's new ambassador, met Engineer Mehdi Bazargan, the prime minister, in order to present his credentials, and said at the end of their talk: Friendly relations between Bahrain and the Islamic Republic of Iran werethe subject of discussion at this meeting. Mr as-Sabah added: Mr Bazargan's view pertaining to the establishment of cooperation in various areas was extremely positive.

During today's discussions, the Iranian prime minister denied any connections between the government and statements by irresponsible individuals who only serve enemy interests. He also backed Bahrain's independence and sovereignty. On the outlook for Iranian-Bahraini relations, the Bahraini ambassador said: I see future relations between the two countries as being extremely bright and hopeful.

On the recent visit to Bahrain by Sadeq Tabataba'i, the spokesman of the Iranian Government, he said: Mr Tabataba'i's visit to Bahrain was extremely fruitful and from the standpoint of Bahraini authorities and people it also left an excellent impression. He added that Iran's new ambassador to Bahrain would soon be leaving for Bahrain. On his meeting with Iranian officials, Bahrain's new ambassador said: I will also be meeting with other responsible Iranian officials, among whom will be the Imam Khomeyni, the leader of the Islamic revolution of Iran.

TALKS END BETWEEN YAZDI, PLO'S ABU JIHAD

LD160906 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0330 GMT 16 Oct 79 LD

[Text] The Palestinian delegation led by Abu Jihad, number two man in the PLO, has ended discussions with Dr Ebrahim Yazdi, the minister of foreign affairs, in the prime minister's office. Brother Hani al-Hasan, PLO representative in Iran, said at the end of this meeting: Our discussions with Dr Yazdi concluded after a complete review of all the issues on the agenda, and we studied the outlook of the Iranian and the Palestinian revolutions.

He added: Relations between Iran and the Palestinian revolution have been further strengthened as the result of these discussions and, God willing, we will all continue our endeavors in the interest of Iran, the Arab countries and the Palestinian revolution. We will take firm steps against Zionism and imperialism in the framework of the leadership of Imam Khomeyni and his brother, Yasir 'Arafat, chairman of the PLO Executive Committee and commander in chief of the forces of the Palestinian revolution.

AFP: KHOMEYNI'S GRANDSON URGES SUPPORT FOR PALESTINIANS

NC160920 Paris AFP in English 0842 GMT 16 Oct 79 NC

[Text] Beirut, Oct. 16 (AFP)--Hussein Khomeyni, the grandson of Iranian spiritual leader Ayatollah Khomeyni, has asked Iran to give Palestinians unlimited military and financial assistance to help them fight Israel, the Lebanese daily AL-SAFIR reported today.

In an interview published today by the daily, Hussein Khomeyni, currently visiting Lebanon, said he had asked Iranian Premier Mehdi Bazargan to open Iran's arsenals and supply our brothers in southern Lebanon with its available military and financial power so as to help them fight the Zionist bugs.

IRAN-JAPAN PETROCHEMICAL PROJECT FACES GOOD CONDITIONS

OW160411 Tokyo KYODO in English 0252 GMT 16 Oct 79 OW

[Text] Tehran Oct 15 KYODO--Conditions for resuming construction of a petrochemical complex in Bandar Khomeyni, Iran, November 11 are good because the Japanese and Iranian partners have been preparing for it since August, the president of Iran-Japan Petrochemical Co. (IJPC) said here Monday.

Eimei Yamashita said an agreement to resume construction was reached Sunday in a meeting between Masumi Esaki, minister of international trade and industry, and Iranian Prime Minister Mehdi Bazargan.

Local residents are friendly to Japanese and conditions there are almost satisfactory, according to a survey early this month by executives of five Mitsui group companies promoting the project. The site where work has been suspended for more than six months is satisfactory and undamaged, the survey found.

Iran is positive toward the project, budgeting to build 1,700 houses for the project. Construction of a canal to supply water to the factory resumed after May.

The only problem is how many Japanese engineers should be sent to Iran.

Before Iran's Islamic revolution, the Japanese side intended to send as many experienced Japanese engineers as possible. But the new Iranian Government wanted to decrease the Japanese engineers in order to train Iranian engineers. There is a two to one disparity in views on the number of Japanese engineers necessary for the project. The problem will be discussed at an IJPC executive meeting in early November.

An estimated 2,000 Japanese and 3,000-4,000 Iranian workers are expected to be at work next spring and summer when construction will reach a peak. Completion is expected in the fall of 1981. As the first production plant, trial operation of the liquefied petroleum gas plant is expected to begin next June.

OIL MINISTER TAKES PRAGMATIC APPROACH TO NIOC PURGES

LD161546 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1145 GMT 16 Oct 79 LD

[Studio interview granted to unidentified moderator by 'Ali Akbar Mo'infar, minister for oil--live]

[Excerpts] [Question] During the past few days rumors have been spread about the shortage of gasoline and light oil. These rumors, which are invented by counterrevolutionaries and spread by opportunist elements, resulted in people hoarding oil products. As a result, we had crowds gathering at filling stations. Your Excellency, as the minister of oil, issued a statement to the media denying these rumors. Would you please first tell us your point of view in this respect, and then we will discuss other problems concerning the oil industry.

[Answer] In the name of God, the compassionate, the merciful. I should say that in the statement issued by the Ministry of Oil a few days ago, we informed the people that there was no worry about oil shortages in any part of the country, and that present supplies were quite adequate. Our refineries are working at full capacity, and they provide for domestic consumption. We have adequate supplies of different kinds of material. Speaking about light oil and the rumors which made our compatriots rush to the stores selling this product, fortunately after the statement from the Oil Ministry they found out that there was no need for this rush. We have enough in our stores. The amount of light oil in our storage tanks by 21 September if we compare this with the same amount last year shows a 20 percent increase.

At [words indistnct] I talked about oil, gasoline, gasoil, domestic fuel, motor oil--I could talk about these in detail if there was enough time. Altogether, production is enough, and there is absolutely no cause for concern. When I say there is no cause for concern about oil, gasoline and other fuels, I mean from the point of view of the Oil Ministry, the government, since if our levels of consumption are even as high as in the past year, taking that growth ratio into account, production will be enough. But I would like to emphasize here that when I say there is no cause for concern I do not mean that people should waste fuel. When we talk about our supplies, taking into account the yearly growth by which we calculate our production and storage, it should not be concluded that as there is no worry we should consume oil in any way we want.

[Question] Having in mind the problems you just mentioned, would you tell us what long-term projects you have for the Ministry of Oil, so as to keep production at the same level as the growing consumption, and so that the needs of the country are fully met.

[Answer] Speaking about the growth in consumption, as you said, unfortunately there is a yearly growth, about 18 percent. Since there is an interest in usage, the consumption of oil products goes up every year. Of course, nobody wants to stop the consumption of oil products altogether, but wastage should be stopped and there is no doubt about that. In the past the policy was to provide people with more oil products as they used them in increasing amounts. They considered this a kind of progress, a socio-economic growth. The program was to increase domestic consumption to 2 million barrels. This is not accepted. The first thing to be done is to make people realize, through radio and television and the media, that using a lot of oil is not a virtue.

Briefly, I should say that our programs are, first, to expand and prepare our refineries, refining the heavy material to light material, and the most important of all is encouraging people to consider this rate of consumption inadmissible from religious, ethical and the national economy's point of view.

[Question] Unfortunately, at present there are disturbances in the country's western regions. Having this in mind, what measures have you taken to insure that this winter enough fuel will get through to our Kurdish sisters and brothers?

[Answer] As for Kordestan or places where there are security problems, fuel storage has been given priority. The maximum amount of storage possible in places like Mahabad and Sanandaj has been done and will be done and the government and the national oil company are taking care that these regions have enough fuel.

[Question] Would you please tell us about your program for security at oil installations all over the country?

[Answer] Fortunately, in order to protect oil installations all over the country there is complete coordination between different security forces, Revolutionary Guards and gendarmerie. Even in some cases, our brothers in the air force help us. As a result, all over the country there is complete awareness and protection at present. On the one hand, NIOC is quite prepared for immediate repair operations if there is any problem anywhere. Therefore, the government is ready both for protection and for repairs in the event of disorders.

Our friends and colleagues should allow us time in which to fulfill their needs and wants. They should forgive minor sins in their colleagues. This revolution should have caused this evolution in people and in every one of us. Just as we ourselves are not the same people we were yesterday, and we have changed, other people too who might have committed sins in his life, errors, sins, debts, have changed too. They belong to this country, too. Therefore, we should not treat all of them the same. We should think about the country's future. We need experts, educated people and our high-ranking experts. We should not dismiss them all off-hand. We should not issue one order to cover them all. We should get together and put things right. We should correct the wrongs. We should be prepared to forgive in cases where we are certain that those errors and sins will not be repeated.

This problem of purging, which is proposed not only in the oil industry but in all establishments and offices and others, although it is right and correct and originates from the depths of the hearts of the people and is one of their logical demands, we should remember that there is a country and a revolution which should be protected and kept safe for the future of our country. The country should remain, industry should remain. Therefore, what should be important to us and we should pay more attention to it, is the continuation of our revolution, protection of our country and leading our country toward development and prosperity.

Mo'infar Inspects Refinery

LD162100 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 16 Oct 79 LD

[Text] 'Ali Akbar Mo'infar, the minister of oil, today inspected various parts of the Kermanshah refinery as part of a review of the NIOC's problems in the region. After inspecting the refinery, he met with the region's NIOC workers and employees for an hour. He explained the NIOC's policies and the need for unity and coordination among its workers. Mo'infar also talked about the maintenance of facilities and the rapid changes in this huge national industry. He asked NOIC workers and employees to follow regulations and the chain of command in the oil industry and to help in the development of this huge industry with faith.

TEHRAN PAPERS REPORT AFGHAN PLOT TO KILL SHARI'ATMADARI

LD162020 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 16 Oct 79 LD

[Text] Tehran's papers today reported that an assassination plot aimed at His Great Eminence Ayatollah Hajj Seyyed Kazem Shari'atmadari had been discovered. According to the contents of Tehran's evening papers a plot had been hatched by the Marxist government of Afghanistan which was discovered through the vigilance of Iranian officials. A number of people involved were arrested.

U.S. COMMUNICATIONS EXPERTS DISMISSED

LD152138 Tehran in English to Europe 1930 GMT 15 Oct 79 LD

[Text] It was announced today that the $900 million contract on communications will be reviewed to prevent further plundering by the foreign contractors in Iran. This review will cover 250 small and big contracts signed in the past for the development of the country's communication system. Iran's communication company also announced that it has dismissed 100 Americans who held sensitive positions in the communications offices.

TEHRAN CITES PARS REPORT ON VISIT BY EEC DELEGATION

LD152136 Tehran in English to Europe 1930 GMT 15 Oct 79 LD

[Text] PARS NEWS AGENCY reports that a delegation consisting of economic and commercial representatives of the European Economic Community arrived in Tehran last night for talks with the Iranian trade and economic experts. The EEC delegation started their talks with the Iranian officials in the Ministry of Finance and Economic Affairs this morning. According to PARS NEWS AGENCY, the former talks centered on Iran-EEC economic and commercial relations as well as development of such relations due to the existing records and the commercial, economic, agricultural and industrial cooperation. [sentence as heard]

TABATABA'I LEAVES FOR FRG TO DISCUSS RELATIONS

LD162046 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 16 Oct 79 LD

[Text] At the invitation of FRG authorities, Dr Sadeq Tabataba'i, the political deputy to the prime minister and the spokesman of the Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran, has left for that country. During his visit Dr Tabataba'i will have talks with German authorities about the two countries' relations, including economic and consular problems and difficulties.

The prime minister's political deputy will have talks with FRG Bundestag deputies at noon tomorrow. Tomorrow afternoon he will take part in a television program.

In connection with Dr Tabataba'i's visit, the German radio has carried an important commentary. The commentary said: There is in Germany at present a favorable atmosphere with regard to Iran and the Iranian revolution.

In its commentary the radio pointed out that the Iranian authorities, while being decisive and preserving their political independence, were prepared for discussions.

INA: TRANSACTIONS IN IRAQI DINAR BANNED

JN170940 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0855 GMT 17 Oct 79 JN

[Text] Tehran, 17 October--Authorities here have prohibited moneychangers from carrying out transactions in the Iraqi dinar in the free money markets. These authorities claim that the Iraqi dinar is being used for the purchase of arms in western Iran.

Revolution guards have gonearound the bazaar area of Tehran and warned them not to buy or sell Iraqi dinars.

PRIME MINISTER'S KORDESTAN REPRESENTATIVE RELEASED

LD161152 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 16 Oct 79 LD

[Text] Following the news about Dr Sadeq Ziba Kalam, the representative of the prime minister in Kordestan being held hostage, Mr Sa'id Ziba Kalam, his brother, told the Voice of the Islamic Republic of Iran by telephone this morning: The issue of the prime minister's representative being taken hostage in Mahabad has been resolved. He added that Sadeq Ziba Kalam is now in Mahabad.

CHAMRAN REPORTS 'STAGGERING VICTORIES' IN MOP-UP OPERATION

LD161838 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 16 Oct 79 LD

[Text] The special forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran Army today mopped up the hamlet of (Seylkheyr) and surrounding posts in an area tens of kilometres in diameter in the western part of the country in their operations against counterrevolutionaries. Just minutes ago, Dr Mostafa Chamran, the minister of national defense of the Islamic Republic of Iran, announced this to us by telephone.

He said: Today, as on other days, we saw a wave of heroic actions. The speed of the actions and staggering victories were the hallmarks of the special forces of the Army of the Islamic Republic of Iran. During these operations, lasting several hours, dozens of counterrevolutionaries fell. Large quantities of ammunition and heavy arms, including 71-mm mortars and 50-caliber machineguns, were captured by the special forces of the Army of the Islamic Republic of Iran. A number of counterrevolutionaries were captured and the enemy was forced to retreat a long distance.

Dr Chamran said: The attack by the 1st and 2d Division rangers was so violent and sudden that the enemy left his comrades behind and took to his heels.

The defense minister added: At the outset of this battle the counterrevolutionary forces imagined that by taking up fortified positions amid rocks and with the protection of mountains they could prevent the special forces from advancing. Actually, with the first bold assault by the army forces the enemy was smashed and he fled.

The minister of national defense emphasized: Once again it has been proved for all segments of society that no plot can withstand the resolve of the revolutionary forces and that whereever the Iranian nation chooses to administer, it will crush any number of treacheries that might be thought up by traitors and criminals.

Dr Chamran said: The contributions of the special forces of the Army of the Islamic Republic of Iran to independence and the establishment of the sacred aims of the revolution are praised by all of the regions inhabitants.

In conclusion, the minister of national defense added: Also, a (?50-mm) heavy machine-gun belonging to the martyred guards in Sardasht, which had fallen into the hands of the Democrats, was retrieved.

REVOLUTION GUARDS ATTACKED IN TOWN NORTH OF KERMANSHAHR

LD151210 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 15 Oct 79 LD

[Text] Sporadic firing at the headquarters of the Revolution Guards and at personnel carriers carrying guards took place in Ravansar last night. The attack was beaten off by guards.

ABADAN LOCAL MILITIA BEGIN GUARDING OIL INSTALLATIONS

LD151336 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 15 Oct 79 LD

[Text] According to PARS NEWS AGENCY, some 300 Javanmards, [local militia] following their 1-month training with the Abadan gendarmerie regiment, have begun the business of protecting oil installations in this city.

ABADAN TAXI UNION WARNS AGAINST INFILTRATORS' ACTIVITIES

GF160846 Abadan Domestic Television Service in Persian 1530 GMT 15 Oct 79 GF

[Text] In a letter to the governor's office in Abadan, a copy of which has been received at Abadan radio and TV, the taxi drivers' union has announced that a number of saboteurs and counterrevolutionaries have infiltrated the ranks of taxi drivers and are trying to foment a strike over the nonissuance of gasoline coupons by the union. The taxi drivers union of Abadan denounces these negative efforts by certain unpatriotic elements as obstructionism and sabotage. These elements are trying to cause trouble within the ranks of the taxi drivers, whose goals and aims are to serve the community and humanity. In stating these facts, the union requests that these individuals be arrested and dealt with accordingly.

ABADAN REVOLUTION GUARDS FAST IN SUPPORT OF PALESTINIANS

GF160829 Abadan Domestic Television Service in Persian 1530 GMT 15 Oct 79 GF

[Text] The Corps of Islamic Revolution Guards for the city of Abadan issued a message addressed to the 5,000 Palestinian prisoners fasting in Israeli prisons. The message said in part:

Our warm greetings and the greetings of all justice-seeking strugglers to the fighting people of Palestine. We who have been liberated from Satan's fetters warmly grasp the powerful hands of 5,000 oppressed Palestinian prisoners. We promise them that Israel, the illegitmate offspring of world imperialism-Zionism, will be destroyed and annilihated in the near future and the sounds of "God Is Almighty" will echo around the world from the lofty Palestinian plateau. We promise them freedom and the liberation of thousands of innocent prisoners and hundreds of thousands of homeless refugees.

We, the members of the Corps of Islamic Revolution Guards of Abadan, in sympathy with our Palestinian brothers and sisters in Israeli prisons, declare Tuesday a political fasting day; and we ask all our liberated brothers and sisters to join us on this day.

FORMER HEAD OF GENDARMERIE IN BALUCHESTAN EXECUTED

LD152114 Tehran in English to Europe 1930 GMT 15 Oct 79 LD

[Text] The Islamic Revolution Court, the central branch, approving the verdict passed by the Islamic Revolution Court of Baluchestan va Sistan sentenced to death the former head of gendarmerie in Baluchestan va Sistan, Jamal Esma'il Sahram, on charges of suppressing freedom fighters and taking part in the massacre of the revolutionaries. The verdict of the court was carried out last night.

CITIZENS URGED TO NOMINATE COMPETENT COUNCIL MEMBERS

GF160844 Abadan Domestic Television Service in Persian 1530 GMT 15 Oct 79 GF

["Text" of message issued by the Corps of Islamic Revolution Guards for the city of Ahvaz, the Islamic Republican Party, the Foundation for the Defenseless, the Reconstruction Crusade, the (?Tavafi) Mosque and the Ahvaz Islamic Societies Union--date not given]

[Text] In the name of almighty God. Following the dictates of our Koran, we disposed of the jaded and rotten regime by dumping it in a trash can. We brought victory to our Islamic revolution. Now that we are following another dictate of our Koran--forming our city councils--we should strive to nominate our best and most decent brothers and sisters, taking into consideration their backgrounds, experience, character and personalities. In this way we will be exercising our sovereign rights to the fullest in our Islamic growth. As the Koran says, and we concur: "And they shall command and consult among themselves."

KHORRAMSHAHR PORT BACKLOG CLEARED, NEW CARGOS ARRIVING

GF160828 Abadan Domestic Television Service in Persian 1530 GMT 15 Oct 79 GF

[Text] The unloading of the goods which had accumulated at the ports of the Persian Gulf emirates has been completed. The first cargos shipped from Europe to Iran have been unloaded at the port of Khorramshahr.

In announcing this to the PARS NEWS AGENCY in Abadan, the director general of Khorramshahr port and navigation stated that the cargos from Europe and India consist of ironware, paper, tea and turmeric. With respect to loading and unloading at the port of Khorramshahr, he said 7,000 tons of cargo are now being unloaded a day. This is the highest figure since the revolution.

The director general added that an average of 6,000 tons of goods are being released daily from this port.

NAVY TAKES OVER AFTER INCIDENTS IN BANDAR ANZALI

LD161104 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 16 Oct 79 LD

[Text] According to reports from the central news bureau, following the confrontations yesterday and today between the people and the Guards of the Islamic Revolution in Bandar Anzali, responsibility for the maintenance of law and order in this city has been handed over to naval forces in this city, on the order of Imam Khomeyni and General Madani. According to the latest reports yesterday's incidents in Bandar Anzali resulted in 5 people killed and 17 injured.

SARDASHT REVOLUTION GUARDS FEND OFF ATTACK

LD161136 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 16 Oct 79 LD

[Text] Yesterday in Sardasht counterrevolutionary conspirators once again attacked the Islamic Revolution Guards, who are one of the groups of Muslims and believers in the revolution. But the brave response from the local guards, who are some of the Muslim Kurdish brothers residing in Sardasht, neutralized the futile attempts of the counter-revolutionary elements and forced them to retreat.

GUERRILLAS SET FIRE TO GUARDS, POLICE BUILDINGS

LD161949 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 16 Oct 79 LD

[Text] Dear listeners, this news has just been handed to me: According to reports received from the prime minister's office, yesterday a group of Bandar Anzali fishermen --who had certain demands and needs--met with the governor general of Gilan and the imam's representative and agreement was reached on the settlement of their demands. In order to fulfill the fishermen's needs, the Gilan governor general and chief of police went to Bardar Anzali.

Unfortunately, however, they were attacked by a group of fishermen which had been penetrated by suspicious elements. These people attacked the office of fisheries and, as a result, the guards protecting the office were shot at. Then the confrontation intensified to the degree that three persons were killed.

With regard to the settlements agreed upon--this morning, on the pretext of participating in the funeral processing held for one of the persons killed in the incident, Cherikha-ye Feda'iye guerrillas joined the earlier-mentioned people and shouted antinational slogans against the Islamic Republic of Iran. They surrounded the Guards Corps building and set it afire. This resulted in shooting from both sides. The Guards Corps moved out and took refuge in the Anzali police station. The chief of police, responding to the demands of the Cherikha-ye Feda'i-ye Khalo, who were saying all the guards should be executed, told them that the guards had been disarmed and handed over to the police. The same group, however, continued its resistance and created confusion in the town. At this point the chief of police and the commanding officer of the navy asked the demonstrators to disperse. The Cherikha-ye Feda'i-ye Kalo guerrilla prevented this and finally attacked the police station and set it on fire, while using weapons and hand-grenades. Unfortunately, we do not have any information about the guards stationed in the police station.

According to reports received so far, seven persons have been killed and about 30 injured.

LOCAL PROSECUTOR OFFERS RESIGNATION DUE TO 'INTERFERENCE'

LD162106 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 16 Oct 79 LD

[Text] According to our correspondent's dispatch from Rasht, following the recent incidents in Bandar Anzali, (Mohammad Farshkord), public prosecutor of the Islamic revolution for the towns of Bandar Anzali, Astara, Hashtpar and Tavalesh, tendered his resignation today.

In a telegram he sent to the prosecutor general of the Islamic revolution of Iran, he said that he resigned because of the interference of irresponsible individuals in the current affairs of the town of Bandar Anzali which resulted in killings, bloodshed and disastrous economic losses, thereby giving a pretext to counterrevolutionary elements.

DEZFUL MARKS ANNIVERSARY OF 16 OCTOBER MARTYRS

GF170536 Abadan Domestic Television Service in Persian 1530 GMT 16 Oct 79 GF

[Text] The clergy and various Islamic societies of Dezful declared today a day of public mourning to mark the first anniversary of thise martyrs in Dezful and Kerman who died on 16 October 1978 battling the executioners of the despicable Pahlavi regime. All offices and stores in the city were closed.

Early this morning more than 100,000 people from Dezful participated in a march. The march began at the congregational mosque and ended at the Dezful's martyrs' cemetery. Ayatollah Qazi and Messrs Mohammadi, Neyshaburi and Shari'ati, representatives of Imam Khomeyni in Dezful and Kerman regions, led the marchers. The imam's representatives spoke in length about the martyrs of the revolution, especially the martyrs of Dezful and Kerman. The marchers reiterated their unbreakable ties with the leader of Iran's Islamic Revolution and government to crush all groups and followers of the defunct Kurdish Democratic Party and the mercenaries of eastern and western imperialism in Kordestan.

Thousands of brothers from the Dezful armored garrison and Dezful airbase participated in the marches and laid flowers on the martyrs' tombs.

AFGHANISTAN

KABUL CURFEW EXTENDED BY 1 HOUR TO 0430

ID161948 Kabul in Pashto to Europe 1530 GMT 16 Oct 79 ID

[Text] As there is curfew in force from 2300, the respected inhabitants of Kabul are hereby requested to observe military regulations and not to leave their homes between 2300 and 0430 [curfew formerly ended at 0330].

WALI CITES EFFORTS TO END 'PERSONALITY CULT' IN GOVERNMENT

ID162310 Kabul in Dari to Europe 1730 GMT 16 Oct 79 ID

[Excerpts] Dear and respected listeners of Radio Afghanistan. The Foreign Ministry staff warmly welcomed the decision of the extraordinary plenum of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan [PDPA] Central Committee, and the resolution of the Revolutionary Council on the election of Hafizollah Amin as secretary general of the PDPA Central Committee, president of the Revolutionary Council and prime minister of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan [DRA], and the Khalqi message of Comrade Amin. At a meeting held at the Stori Palace of the Foreign Ministry yesterday afternoon, after the playing of the national anthem, Dr Shah Wali, the deputy prime minister and foreign minister made a long revolutionary speech on the activities of the PDPA before and after the Sawr Revolution. Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Dr Shah Wali said: [Wali--begin recording]

I would like to point out to you that if certain negative influences had not occurred during the revolution, we would have accomplished even greater achievements. We have accomplished all these tasks while confronting serious resistance from traitors and imperialist agents. In addition to these adverse influences, there was a personality cult in the party which prevented the better execution of affairs. The patriots and the loyal members of the party righteously sought reappraisal of these points. But the extraordinary Central Committee plenum prevented the emergence of permanent damage by (?assessing) all the negative aspects and, as a result of the decision of this plenum, Comrade Hafizollah Amin was elected as secretary general of the Central Committee, president of the Revolutionary Council and prime minister. [applause]

In addition, the plenum decided that all aspects of the personality cult or personality worshipping in Afghanistan must be eliminated, that collective leadership must be realized, and that the cooperation of all the workers and patriots of Afghanistan must be sought in building Afghanistan. [applause]

A climate should have been created in the beginning so that all patriots and all those who desired the progress and advancement of Afghanistan and who loved their country would have been able to actively participated in the political life of their country, control the acts of their government and assess and investigate those in charge of government affairs. In order to realize this, a secure environment was needed; legality should have been strengthened and social justice brought about.

All these aims [words indistinct] described in the Khalqi message of Comrade Hafizollah Amin, and the public has been assured that henceforth the personal and individual rule will end once and for all in Afghanistan, that all affairs will be dealt with on a collective basis and that the toiling people of Afghanistan will have the opportunity to take greater part than before in the construction of their country, and build their country as they wish themselves. [applause]

Of course, the democratic system that is to be created in Afghanistan could not be brought about, in fundamental form, without a constitution. It was for this reason and for the sake of realizing these aims that the decision was made to create a constitution. A commission was assigned to draft the DRA constitution, guarantee the basic rights of the people of Afghanistan and create a genuine democracy in the country. But the democratic system that is to be brought about in Afghanistan will not be like bourgeois democracy. The democracy which will be created under the DRA constitution will be a government of the working class with the unity of the other workers who will crush all actions against their government. [applause]

The democracy that will come about in Afghanistan will not be a formalized and superficial bourgeois democracy. It will be a democracy which guarantees the basic rights of the people. You have seen that many rights have been documented in the constitutions of the capitalist countries, but despite all those formalistic and superficial rights individuals have no guaranteed rights to rescue themselves from hunger or disease. This is because democracy in those places is for the benefit of the minority and is a dictatorial system over the majority of the people of these countries.

On the other hand, the democracy that is going to be created in Afghanistan will be a democracy for the decisive majority of the (?toilers) of Afghanistan, who will impose their dictatorship over an oppressive and exploiting minority. The latter will either be reeducated to take part in building the country as honorable human beings or, if they are not prepared to place themselves honorably in the ranks of the masses, then measures will be taken against them and the political, economic and social rights of the majority of the people of Afghanistan will be implemented. [end recording]

ENVOY TO INDIA RECALLED FOR CONSULTATIONS 14 OCT

LD142234 Kabul in English to Europe 1900 GMT 14 Oct 79 LD

[Text] [Word indistinct] Eng Pacha Gul Wafadar, ambassador of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan in New Delhi, arrived in Kabul for consultations.

U.S. AID FOR RURAL DEVELOPMENT PROJECT ACCEPTED

LD142233 Kabul in English to Europe 1900 GMT 14 Oct 79 LD

[Text] In accordance with a previous agreement, the U.S. International Cooperation Administration has recently given assistance of more than $25,000 to cover the 75 percent of construction costs of the rural development departments projects, which is accepted with due appreciation.

VARIOUS POLITICAL PRISONER RELEASES ANNOUNCED

10 Released 11 Oct

LD121915 Kabul in Pashto to Europe 1530 GMT 12 Oct 79 LD

[Text] On the basis of the slogan Security, Legality and Justice, and after investigation of their files by the authorized commission, ten political prisoners were yesterday released from the prison at Gardez in Paktia Province.

Releases in Ghazni, Baghlan

GF150535 Kabul Domestic Service in Dari 1600 GMT 14 Oct 79 GF

[Text] In keeping with the declaration of Security, Legality, and Justice, 132 political prisoners from Ghazni Province and 35 political prisoners from Baghlan Province were released from prison today following an investigation into the status of prisoners by authorized commissions.

9 Released 15 Oct

LD152243 Kabul in Pashto to Europe 1730 GMT 15 Oct 79 LD

[Text] In accordance with the slogan Security, Legality and Justice nine political prisoners were released today from the prison in Sheberghan, capital of Jowzjan, by the authoritative commission following investigations and in consideration of the prisoners' (?conditions).

RETURNING EXILES WELCOMED IN HERAT PROVINCE

LD131820 Kabul in Pashto to Europe 1530 GMT 13 Oct 79 LD

[Text] A large number of our compatriots, who left their homes because of the treacherous provocations and false propaganda of the enemies of the Great Sawr Revolution, have returned happily to their homes in accordance with the complete amnesty of the brave commander of the Sawr Revolution, secretary general of the People's Democratic Republic of Afghanistan Central Committee, chairman of the Revolutionary Council and prime minister, in Shindand and Kohsan Districts of the Province of Herat. The district officers of Kohsan and Shindand, regional officials and a large number of the noble people welcomed them.

More Exiles Return

LD152301 Kabul in Pashto to Europe 1730 GMT 15 Oct 79 LD

[Text] A large number of compatriots who had left their homes due to the treacherous provocations and false propaganda of the enemies of the invincible Sawr Revolution today returned happily to their homes in accordance with the total amnesty statement by Comrade Hafizollah Amin, commander of the Great Sawr Revolution, general secretary of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan Central Committee, chairman of the Revolutionary Council and prime minister. Returning to the village of (Androwand-merghai) and Baluch in Paktia Province, Orgun sub province and Nowabad in Konarha Province, the villagers were warmly welcomed by the regional officials and a large number of (?our) noble people.

PRESIDENT AMIN PARDONS FORMER MISUSERS OF ARMY ASSETS

GF150545 Kabul Domestic Service in Dari 1600 GMT 14 Oct 79 GF

[Summary] One hundred ninety-nine families charged with misuse of assets from the Central Command Forces, Logistics Department, and the War College Command between 1951 and 1959 and still owed money and goods to the government have been pardoned by President Amin.

The Collection Office of the Inspection Department of the People's Armed Forces recommended full pardon and amnesty for the families, noting their valuable services to the people of the country and the torture and persecution they suffered under the corrupt Daud regime, the feudal bureaucracy, and previous governments.

PASHTUN SCHOLARS DECLARE SOLIDARITY WITH KHALQI STATE

LD132252 Kabul in English to Europe 1900 GMT 13 Oct 79 LD

[Text] A large number of scholars, clergymen, teachers and imams of the (?mosques) in Send region of Pashtunistan Province, at a meeting confirmed the declaration of the Jam'iyat-ul-Ulema of Afghanistan and expressed their every kind of solidarity with the Khalqi state. During the meeting held, a number of the scholars in their sermons considered the measures taken by the Khalqi state of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan toward the prosperity and well-being of the people and the blossoming of the country as being in accordance with the principles of the Shari'ah of the holy Prophet and condemned the poisonous propaganda of the reactionary and imperialistic forces against our Khalqi state. The scholars and clergymen in their speeches gave full details about the lofty aims of the Great Sawr Revolution and said that Hafizollah Amin is himself a Muslim and has been brought up in a Muslim family, and is [words indistinct] and is the protector of the interests of the people and the holy religion of Islam. In accordance with the aim of the holy work of the Koran, you will find him as the leader of the Islamic society of Afghanistan; and consider obeying his orders obligatory of every individual of the people of this country.

NANGARHAR INHABITANTS EXPRESS SUPPORT FOR AMIN, GOVERNMENT

LD132254 Kabul in English to Europe 1900 GMT 13 Oct 79 LD

[Text] Thousands of the noble people of Talunkhar of Nangharhar Province, including workers, peasants, intellectuals, members of the committees for the defense of the revolution, members of the agricultural cooperatives and workers' unions held a great march on Thursday there welcoming the resolution of the extraordinary plenum of the Central Committee of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan and the Revolutionary Council about the election of Comrade Hafizollah Amin as general secretary of the Central Committee of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan, president of the Revolutionary Council and prime minister of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, the Khalqi message of Comrade Hafizollah Amin and the commencement of the work of the commission drafting the constitution of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan. After the march and expressions of the patriotic feelings in this respect, they held a grand meeting.

In detailed speeches the provincial governor, a number of scholars and intellegentsia welcomed the resolution and [words indistinct]. The provincial governor spoke at length about the resolutions of the plenum and the Revolutionary Council, as well as the message of Comrade Hafizollah Amin, and considered them as appropriate and valuable for the evolution of the party and the state and the realization of the lofty objectives of the Great Sawr Revolution.

Similarly, the noble people of Talunkhar and its suburbs in speeches condemned the intrigues and conspiracies by the enemies of the people and enemies of beloved Afghanistan as well as the poisonous propaganda of the reactionary and imperialistic circles against our Khalqi state. They expressed every [word indistinct] in supporting the beloved homeland and the gains of the Great Sawr Revolution.

Meetings Approve Amin's Election

LD142233 Kabul in English to Europe 1900 GMT 14 Oct 79 LD

[Summary] At meetings held in various parts of the country yesterday, the people warmly received the resolutions on Hafizollah Amin's election as general secretary of the Central Committee of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan, president of the Revolutionary Council and prime minister of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, and considered the commencement of the work of draft constitution commission as another step towards improving the people's living conditions.

DEFENSE COMMITTEES IN FRG, AUSTRIA FORMED

LD131758 Kabul in Pashto to Europe 1530 GMT 13 Oct 79 LD

[Text] Afghan students and patriotic Afghans residing in Bonn, the capital of the FRG, and Afghan students and patriotic Afghans residing in Vienna, the capital of Austria, have recently formed defense committees to guard the achievements of the great and liberating Sawr Revolution. In addition to the Afghan nationals, 700 individuals and progressive elements of various countries have registered their names in these committees.

AMIN SENDS NATIONAL DAY GREETINGS TO PDRY

GF131707 Kabul Domestic Service in Dari 1600 GMT 13 Oct 79 GF

[Text] The Information Office of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs reports that on the occasion of the anniversary of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen's national day, congratulatory telegrams were sent to Aden by Hafizollah Amin addressed to 'Abd al-Fattah Isma'il, secretary general of Yemen's Socialist Party and chairman of the Supreme People's Council Presidium, and to 'Abd al-Rahman Wali Nasr Mohammad, the PDRY representative in Afghanistan.

PRESIDENT AMIN RECEIVES ROMANIAN AMBASSADOR 14 OCT

GF150539 Kabul Domestic Service in Dari 1600 GMT 14 Oct 79 GF

[Summary] President Hafizollah Amin received a courtesy call at the People's House at 1400 hours this afternoon from Romanian Ambassador Nicolae Stefan.

INDIA

DISPATCH OF U.S. TASK FORCE TO INDIAN OCEAN OPPOSED

BK161621 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 16 Oct 79 BK

[Text] India has expressed its opposition to the reported dispatch of a carrier task force by the United States into the Indian Ocean. An official spokesman in New Delhi today reiterated that India is against any big power rivalry in the area. He was commenting on the announcement in Washington yesterday about the sending of the task force, but New Delhi has no official news so far about the move.

PRESIDENT REDDY REITERATES STAND ON HOLDING ELECTION

BK161623 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 16 Oct 79 BK

[Text] The president, Mr Sanjiva Reddy, has said fears about the postponement of the forthcoming Lok Sabha elections are entirely unfounded.

Mr Reddy also told the Janata Party leader, Dr Subramanium Swamy, who called on him today, that the date for the polls will be announced soon by the Election Commission.

Later in a statement, Dr Subramanium Swamy said that the president told him that having discharged his constitutional responsibility to dissolve the Lok Sabha, he is equally keen to convene a duly elected new Lok Sabha at the earliest.

PAKISTAN

GOVERNMENT PROTESTS VIOLATION OF AIRSPACE BY AFGHAN PLANES

BK161557 Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu 1500 GMT 16 Oct 79 BK

[Text] A spokesman of the Foreign Office in Islamabad said that the Afghan ambassador was called to the Foreign Office on Sunday [14 October] and a strong protest was lodged against the violation of Pakistani airspace by Afghan planes. He said this while commenting on recently published reports in Pakistani newspapers about Afghan Air Force planes violating Pakistani territory.

The spokesman said that the ambassador's attention was specially drawn to the incidents in Parachunar region where Afghan Air Force planes strafed some Pakistani villages on 8 October, causing losses in property and cattle.

PRESIDENT HAQ ADDRESSES NATION; ELECTIONS POSTPONED

BK161607 Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu 1425 GMT 16 Oct 79 BK

[President Gen Mohammad Ziaul Haq's address to the nation--live]

[Text] I begin with the name of God who is kind and merciful. I praise God and pray for his noble Prophet. Respected ladies and gentlemen, peace be upon you.

You may remember that in my last address I mentioned that very soon I would express my views on political issues. Today, I am here with you in that connection. The general convention of politics is that the ruling party prepares for the elections behind the scenes and keeps all the election programs secret from its rivals, allowing them minimum time to contest the elections. Since we had no political ambitions, we broke the convention and on 23 March announced the date of elections to be held in 8 months. The aim of this early announcement was to provide all political parties in the country equal time so they would not protest later that they had not been allowed enough time to prepared a manifesto, organize the party, map out their election strategy or select their candidates. During this period, political parties were allowed full political activities indoors.

With the issuance of homework [preceding word in English] to political parties, I stressed in my addresses and press statements that the country badly needed an Islamic, democratic and stable government. There would be no use holding the elections merely for the sake of holding elections; elections should produce positive results, and to me positive results mean the country should get a government, which, adhering to the ideology of Pakistan, should provide stability, at least for a while, and lead the country toward prosperity. I have taken several measures to achieve this goal. This includes a proportional representation system and several amendments to the Political Parties Act. Both these steps were taken in the best interest of the country and nation.

The system of proportional representation is not a new one. It has been practiced in some other countries and has also been included in the manifestos of most of the political parties of our country. The draft of the system which was sent to the leading political leaders for the first time was explained this way: The candidates for half of the national and provincial assemblies seats would be elected according to conventional majority representation, and the rest of the seats would be filled according the proportion of votes secured by the political parties. Most of the political parties, newspapers and leaders of public opinion appreciated the system of proportional representation and described it as helpful to the country. However, they suggested that if the system of proportional system were adopted, it should be adopted completely. I accepted their proposal without hesitation. Later some of them raised the point that it should be made compulsory for independent candidates to secure more than 50 percent of the votes to be elected. This was to discourage the tendency of candidates to avoid political parties and contest the elections as independents, and to help make political parties strong and stable. Their contention was reasonable and I accepted it without delay.

The second important step was the amendment to the Political Parties Act. As you know, the act was not made by us; it was made in 1962 and has been operative for the last 16 or 17 years. Several changes were made during this long period and the nation has passed through several political experiences. Thus, the times required that the act be adapted to the present situation in the light of past experiences. With this in mind, I made several amendments to this act on 30 August. These amendments were warmly received all over the country. Most of the politicians, intellectuals and newspapers described them as significant steps in the right direction. Moreover, I received several letters expressing appreciation for these steps and saying that discipline was needed in all sectors.

In all the countries of the world, organizations of mass welfare, whether they are related to industry, trade, banking or insurance, either in the private sector or the public sector, are controlled by some rules. So, should politics be the only sector free from any discipline? Despite the nationwide popularity of these amendments, several political parties made them the target of criticism. This criticism consisted of several aspects and points, but basically there were two objections. According to them, it was not justifiable to audit the accounts of the political parties; and, second, the process of registration was insulting to them.

So far as the auditing of party funds is concerned, it was included in Article 17 of the 1973 constitution, and it was unanimously approved by all political parties. Article 17 clearly mentions that all parties in the country are to furnish the accounts of funds according to the law. We made this law to fulfill this purpose; it should have been enacted several years ago.

There was nothing inconceivable included in the rest of the amendments. The parties were asked to furnish only their basic documents; that is, the party constitution, the party manifesto and the list of members so that the parties participating in the elections would legally conform to the demands which they themselves approved.

All parties claim faith in the country's fundamental ideology, solidarity and integrity. We only fulfilled a national need by making it compulsory under amendments to the Political Parties Act for all political parties to submit these claims in writing. Now, tell me which law or moral principle makes elections in a country compulsory but spares political parties from holding elections in its own ranks; provides for presentation of a country's accounts in a form of budget each year but does not commit political parties to submit their accounts; makes discipline in the country a must but puts political parties above all types of discipline? Is it not a moral crime for political parties to continue to demand elections in the country but refrain from bringing their own manifestos or programs before the people?

It is strange that the majority of political parties accepted the need for registration [with the Election Commission] and its provisions and procedure, but were simply irritated by the world registration and considered it as a license and permit to make their own [word indistinct] issue.

When I saw that political parties were trying to wriggle out of elections in the name of auditing or registration, I felt that the 17 November elections would not be truly representative. That is why I started a dialog with the political parties. These negotiations revealed that they wanted to eliminate the word registration and wanted a few days' grace period for filing necessary nomination papers. Instead of making it a personal prestige issue, I accepted both things. The word registration was eliminated, and 9 October and 13 October respectively were set as the dates for the parties to file essential documents and nomination papers. This was widely acclaimed by all.

The official press note which extended this grace period also announced that because of this grace period, perhaps some changes were necessitated in the present election program, but elections would be held this year under all circumstances. During recent negotiations, the National Alliance leaders asked me whether elections were possible on 17 November in spite of this grace period. After reviewing it in great detail, I said it was not possible. To this, the National Alliance leaders said, if for technical reasons [preceding two words in English] the elections were not possible in November, then December elections would not be acceptable to them. They declared this in newspapers also.

It was satisfying, however, that despite all this some parties took advantage of the grace period to fulfill the legal requirements to qualify for the elections.

After this came the issue of filing nomination papers, the last date for which was fixed at 13 October. It is regrettable that although they demanded an extension of the last date for this, they did not file nomination papers by the fixed date, thus giving preference to party interests over national interests.

I leave it to the people to decide the reasons and the actors in this drama [preceding word in English]. But from all this we have concluded that we must return to square one.

While the conduct of these parties is regrettable, some political parties demonstrated democratic norms and concern for national interests by fulfilling all requirements for participation in the elections. I sincerely applaud their efforts. But, at the same time, I (?honestly) feel that if the elections were held for only these few parties, then a stable and representative government could not be established in the country.

The overall situation in the country is that the majority of the political parties, except a few, will not participate in the coming elections for their own reasons. My colleagues and I have seriously reviewed the situation and have concluded that the parties are themselves refraining from the elections, but trying to hold the government responsible for the postponement. If we review the last few months, it becomes clear that most of the political parties hindered every step taken by the government to hold the elections--sometimes on the plea of law on proportional representation, sometimes on the plea of exempting the accounts from auditing and sometimes on the plea of making the issue of registration a matter of prestige. Their latest plea is for more time to submit nomination papers, for the longest possible electioneering period and for all their demands to be met. And yet, elections, in any case, were supposed to be held on 17 November. I could have met all these contrasting demands if I had Aladdin's lamp.

On the one hand, there was the attitude that the politicians were running away from their responsibilities. On the other hand, there were pressing problems of the people which needed urgent attention. The rise in prices of essential goods has been caused by the fall in production and worldwide inflation, but the profiteers and hoarders were out to make the situation worse. Crimes and bribery have to a certain extent become a part of every society, but here, no appropriate measure was taken to effectively check this. The main reason was that we maintained a conventional judicial system in spite of martial law, and you know that the structure of our civil code and the judicial system was so complicated that it took a long time to attain justice. A number of cases took years to be adjudicated. Even if a court gave its verdict the process of appeal and other proceedings made delay inevitable. Another consequence of this system was that military court verdicts were rendered ineffective through challenges in the civil courts. As a result, neither the aspirations of the people nor the requirements of martial law were fulfilled. I allowed the system to continue because I thought that since elections were going to be held on 17 November and the future government would have to operate according to accepted laws, it would not be appropriate to change the existing system.

Several quarters even proposed the suspension of the constitution to improve the situation--a proposal which I and my colleagues did not accept. But several changes have become inevitable to effectively attain the aims of the martial law, under which martial law will be implemented in real martial law terms and in accordance with the spirit of the proclamation of 5 July 1977 [when Haq came to power].

Now criminal cases tried in martial law courts cannot be challenged in civil courts. This will effect a change in the sense that any person found guilty of adulteration of wheat flour or of taking a bribe, of profiteering or of theft will not be spared from immediate and strong punishment under martial law.

Other than this; supplies and prices cells [preceding word in English] will be established in each district to supply essential commodities and to monitor the price situation. These cells will consist of concerned personnel of local bodies, traders and administration personnel.

Superintendents of police and deputy commissioners will be responsible for the maintenance of law and order for their respective districts. The administration head will be accountable if he cannot check crime in his area. Similarly, the inspector of police stations will be accountable for theft, dacoity or murder in his area.

I have also received complaints that bribes are being taken from people under threat of registering cases under martial law. In the future, only high-level martial law authorities will decide which cases will be tried in martial law courts.

The people also have complained about administration authorities, and their complaints are just. Whatever the reason for this, administration personnel should clearly understand that they are servants and not rulers of the people. All their capabilities should be directed toward solving the people's problems.

Due to uncertain conditions in the country for the last 7 or 8 years and wrong economic policies, investments declined and the country's economy stagnated. The principle of mixed economy will be implemented in real terms to improve the country's economy, and only the basic industries or those in which the private sector shows no interest and whose state ownership is in the national interest, will come under the public sector. A review will be made from time to time to see if it is necessary to return nationalized industries to the private sector.

In the last 2 years, agricultural and industrial production has increased, exports have increased and the overall economy has improved. But recent performance cannot compensate for the past 8 to 10 years. The present rate of growth must be maintained in the future also. The country's production largely depends on discipline in the industrial sector. Unfortunately, in the past we became used to reaping profits without working hard. The country's progress demands an increase in national production, and the only way to increase production is for every person, whether a factory owner or worker, to discharge his responsibilities fully.

Under the present situation, the workers' right to strike and factory owners' right to lock-out are being withdrawn. However, to protect the just rights of the workers, the procedure of labor courts and CBA--collective bargaining agents [preceding three words in English] will continue, but its scope will be limited to only trade union activities. The Labor Commission's report has recently been submitted to the government. It is being reviewed and some decisions on it will soon be announced.

The country's future depends on the younger generation, but the younger generation cannot assume their duties fully unless they are correctly molded in furnaces. By furnaces I mean educational institutions. The situation in educational institutions will be rectified, discipline restored by banishing politics, and schools, colleges and universities will be made true places of education by ending vandalism.

This is my first broadcast to the nation since the recent local bodies elections. Taking advantage of the occasion, I would like to say a few words about them. These elections were held after 15 to 16 years.

I congratulate the persons elected in these elections. I fully hope that they will discharge their responsibilities with hard work, devotion and zeal and prove worthy of the confidence shown in them by the people. As far as the government is concerned, I have declared on many occasions that we want to rely on these institutions to such an extent as to make them viable for solving local problems at local levels without any delay.

I also have reports that many irregularities were committed in these elections in some places. I have directed all provincial governments to take serious note of such complaints and take necessary action against the concerned persons.

To effectively implement the above-mentioned steps and bring the country out of the election mess, some significant and basic decisions have been adopted which I am announcing today. First of all, general elections have been postponed for an indefinite period. All types of political activities have been banned with immediate effect. All political parties are declared dissolved, their offices have been sealed and their funds frozen. Meetings and processions of a political nature are banned. Newspapers and journals which have been indulging in antistate activities in the name of politics and have been poisoning the mentality of the nation are closed. Various newspapers and mass media will come under censorship. The federal cabinet will soon be reshuffled.

To give legal protection to these arrangements, martial law orders and regulations are being issued today. These decisions, God willing, will put an end to the uncertain conditions in the country and our dear country will enter a new phase. Now industrialists will not have any apprehension about their investments in new industries, nor will farmers fear present agriculture policies. Parents will not worry that their children's activities will be affected due to political tensions, and government officials will not be apprehensive about the attitude of new rulers. Now all citizens will engage in the reconstruction of the country with singlemindedness and sincerity. Along with this, the government will take every possible step to accelerate the Islamization of the society.

I am conscious of the people's feelings that our steps in this process [of Islamization] have been slow. However, it is also an undeniable fact that what the government has done in a very short span of time had not been done in the last 30 years. In the future, God willing, the process of Islamization will be accelerated and made more effective.

In conclusion, I would like to refer to my first broadcast on 5 July 1977 in which I described democracy as imperative for the existence of the country and said that the armed forces of Pakistan sincerely wished that the leadership of the country would be in the hands of elected representatives of the people. My faith in democracy still exists as always, and even now the armed forces of Pakistan do not want to remain in power. They still want the country to be ruled by elected representatives. But no responsible person can allow the destruction of democracy in the name of democracy, as happened in the past, and where chaos, vandalism and terrorism were in vogue in the name of politics. I want our democracy to have an Islamic color and the persons elected under this democratic system to have true love for Islam, affection for the country and an attitude of service to the people. Necessary steps in this regard will be taken at the appropriate time to restore the democratic practices. While talking about 5 July 1977, you might remember that the activities of the armed forces at that time to save the country from destruction were appreciated by the whole nation.

I know that during the past 2 years the armed forces, in spite of certain difficulties, have carried out their duties with work, a sense of responsibility and patriotism. I congratulate them for their great performance and hope that they will fully conform to the aspirations of the nation in their new era of responsibilities. Our priorities during the extended stay of the government due to postponement of elections are as follows:

First of all, the process of implementing Islamic rules will be expedited. National production will be increased to develop the national economy and exports will be encouraged. Efforts will be made to keep the prices of essential commodities at a suitable level. Bribery, theft and robbery will be terminated. (?Bonded labor) camps will be abolished and offenders to severe crimes will be tried in martial law courts. Pursuance of these priorities, God willing, will change the situation, the path of Islamic democracy will be made easy and the country will march toward its true destiny. But it will take time. I believe that during this ensuing period, I will get the cooperation of the people and together we will be able, God willing, to put the country on a sound Islamic, economic, and democratic foundation. Long live Pakistan!

PRESIDENTIAL ORDER ESTABLISHES MILITARY COURTS

BK161849 Karachi Domestic Service in English 1700 GMT 16 Oct 79 BK

[Text] The president has issued the Constitution Second Amendment Order 1979 adding a new Article, 212 A, in the constitution which provides for the establishment of military courts or tribunals.

The order says where any military court or tribunal is established no other court, including a high court, shall grant an injunction, make any order, or entertain any proceedings in respect of any matter to which the jurisdiction of the military court or tribunal extends. Similarly, other courts will not entertain any proceedings in respect of any matter of which cognizance has been taken or which has been transferred to the military court or tribunal. All proceedings in respect of any such matter which may be pending before such other courts, other than an appeal pending before the Supreme Court, shall abate. The order comes into force at once and shall be deemed to have taken effect on 5 July 1977.

PRESIDENT HAQ ISSUES MARTIAL LAWS ON PARTIES, PRESS

BK161909 Karachi Domestic Service in English 1700 GMT 16 Oct 79 BK

[Text] Martial law regulations and orders have been issued to give legal effect to the steps announced by the president and chief martial law administrator in his address to the nation.

Martial Law Order No 48 promulgated today says all political parties in Pakistan with all their groups, branches and factions cease to exist with immediate effect. No person shall be a member or call himself a member of any of the parties or be an office bearer. Nor will any person propagate the manifesto of, or any matter in support of, any of the parties by spoken or written words, nor will any person operate the accounts of any of the parties in his own name or in any bank or spend or transfer any amount therefrom.

Any person holding in cash or in his own account or in the account of any of the political parties the funds of any of the parties shall within 30 days of the coming into force of the regulation submit to the Chief Martial Law Administrator's Secretariat the details of receipts, deposits, withdrawals, transfers and expenditures made in respect of the fund since 5 July 1977.

No bank holding the accounts of any of the parties shall make any transactions in respect of those funds, which now stand frozen.

All banks holding the accounts of the funds of any of the parties shall within 30 days of the coming into force of this regulation submit to the Chief Martial Law Administrator's Secretariat the accounts of such funds stating out the details of the deposits and withdrawals made from such funds since 5 July 1977.

The regulation says the official offices of all the political parties, including places not declared as official offices but used with the purpose of political parties, shall be sealed forthwith along with all documents and articles kept therein by the martial law authority.

The provisions of this regulation shall not apply to bonafide activity connected exclusively with trade union, labor union or any other body of similar nature within the limits prescribed by Martial Law Regulation No 23. No person shall make any adverse comment by words, either spoken or written, or in any other manner whatsoever censuring any provision of this regulation or hold a press conference or give a press interview or make a press statement with the object, or publish or reproduce such comments or statements of any foreign journalist, leader, press broadcast or telecast, or shall use any provision of this regulation to excite disaffection toward the government in any manner. Contravention of any of the provisions of this regulation shall be punishable with rigorous imprisonment up to 14 years and fine, forfeiture of property and strikes not exceeding 25.

Another martial law regulation No 49, promulgated today, says: If the chief martial law administrator or a martial law administrator is of the opinion that the publication or propagation of any matter is prejudicial to the Islamic ideology or the sovereignty, integrity and security of Pakistan, or morality and maintenance of public order or the purposes of martial law by order addressed to a printer, publisher or editor or to printers, publishers and editors generally, require that all matters or any matter relating to a particular subject or class of subjects shall before being published in any document or clause of documents be submitted for scrutiny to any authority specified in the order. B. [as heard; no point A heard] Prohibit or regulate the making or publishing, or any document or class of documents or of any matter relating to a particular subject or class of subjects or the use of any press. The regulation adds: Whoever contravenes any provision of this regulation shall be punished with rigorous imprisonment which may extend to 10 years and shall also be liable to fine or strikes not exceeding 25. If any person contravenes an order made under this regulation without prejudice to any other proceedings which may be taken against such person, the chief martial law administrator or the martial law administrator concerned may declare to be forfeited to the provisional government every copy of any document published or made in contravention of such order and any press used in making of such document. If the document so forfeited is a newspaper, the chief martial law administrator or the martial law administrator concerned may also cancel the declaration made or subscribed in respect of such newspapers.

An order issued under Martial Law Regulation No 49 says all printers, publishers and editors shall, before publishing in any newspaper matters relating to all political news and comments thereon, all publications containing any political matter of any type and expressed in any manner whatsoever, will be required to submit it for scrutiny. Persons authorized by the provincial governments concerned may prohibit the publication of any matter if they so deem expedient.

OPPOSITION LEADER PLACED UNDER DETENTION

BK170629 Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu 0600 GMT 17 Oct 79 BK

[Text] According to official circles, the chief of the Tehriq-i-Istiqlal Party, retired Air Marshal Asghar Khan, has been placed under 3 month's detention under Section 3 of the Regulation for the Maintenance of Law and Order.

OPPOSITION PAPERS BANNED FOLLOWING MARTIAL LAW DECLARATION

BK170631 Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu 0600 GMT 17 Oct 79 BK

[Text] The Sind government has banned the publication of the dailies SADAQAT and MUSAWAAT, printed in Karachi. It has been officially stated in Karachi that notices to this effect have been issued to the printers and publishers of these newspapers.

According to official circles in Lahore, the press of the daily MUSAWAAT in Lahore has been banned for repeated violations of relevant laws.

KASHMIR POSTPONES ELECTIONS INDEFINITELY

BK161835 Karachi Domestic Service in English 1700 GMT 16 Oct 79 BK

[Text] General elections in Azad Jammu and Kashmir have also been postponed for an indefinite period. An announcement in this regard was made by the Azad Jammu and Kashmir president in Muzaffarabad tonight.

The announcement said according to an all-party agreed formula, the general elections in Azad Jammu and Kashmir are to be held within 10 days after the general elections in Pakistan. Accordingly, the polls in the state have also been postponed indefinitely.

SEVERAL PERSONS PLACED UNDER DETENTION IN PUNJAB

BK170811 Karachi Overseas Service in Urdu 0800 GMT 17 Oct 79 BK

[Text] It has been officially stated in Lahore today that some persons have been placed under detention in order to maintain law and order in the Punjab.